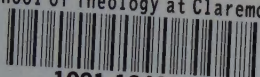


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THE
CONGREGATIONAL
HOME MISSIONARY
SOCIETY

NINETY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
1919

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CONTENTS

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PAGE

Summary of Results.....	7
Treasury.....	10
Constituent States.....	11
Administration.....	11
Superintendence.....	12
Publicity.....	12
Midwinter Meeting.....	13
Co-operation.....	13

REVIEW OF FIELD:

Alaska.....	16
California (Northern).....	16
California (Southern).....	18
Dano-Norwegian Department.....	19
Finnish Department.....	20
German Department.....	21
Idaho (Southern).....	22
Illinois.....	22
Indiana.....	24
Iowa.....	25
Kansas.....	26
Maine.....	27
Massachusetts.....	27
Michigan.....	28
Middle Atlantic District (The).....	29
Minnesota.....	31
Missouri.....	32
Montana.....	32
Nebraska.....	34
New Hampshire.....	35
New York.....	36
North Dakota.....	36
Ohio.....	37
Oregon.....	38
Rhode Island.....	39
Rocky Mountain District (The).....	40
Slavic Department.....	41
South Central District (The).....	43
South Dakota.....	44
Southeast District (The).....	46
Southwest District (The).....	47
Swedish Department.....	48
Vermont.....	49
Washington and Northern Idaho.....	50
Wisconsin.....	51

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CITY WORK.....	53
REPORTS FROM CITY SOCIETIES.....	54
DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.....	58
DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.....	60
GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.....	64
CORRESPONDING OFFICERS OF CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.....	67
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.....	68
CONSTITUTION OF THE C. H. M. S.....	80

Owing to the fact that the appearance of this Report would be greatly delayed if held sufficiently long to incorporate the minutes of the Annual Meeting, which will occur at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in connection with the sessions of the National Council, it has been decided to issue the major part of the edition at once. Copies of the Report, including the minutes of the Annual Meeting, as well as separate copies of the minutes themselves, may be had early in November by addressing the Publication Department.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 27, 1919

History will record the year 1918 as one of the most eventful in the course of human progress. Likewise the first quarter of 1919 will be put down as the time when a new world order began. Moreover, this period will be marked as that in which America came to the fore as one of the leading nations of the world. In the development of America home missions has furnished most important elements. As a part of the record of home missionary work the following pages are particularly significant in this new day.

Necrology

Following the custom of the past, let us sanctify our thought of the work of the day by tender memories of the workers of yesterday. Including two from the preceding year concerning whom reports did not reach us in time for the last report, fifteen of our faithful home missionary workers have answered the call to the Great Beyond. With a prayer of gratitude for their lives and labors and of sympathy for their bereaved ones, we record their names as follows:

Rev. Carl E. Carlson, Forestville, Connecticut; Rev. Vincenzo Solimene, Hartford, Connecticut; Rev. Robert M. Peacock, Vassellboro, Maine; Rev. Olaf Fogelin, Jemtland R. R., Maine; Rev. Richard B. Mills, Harpswell, Maine; Rev. John M. Kyle, D. D., Lowell, Massachusetts; Rev. Omar G. Mason, Remer, Minnesota; Rev. Hugh C. Garvin, D. D., Eldon, Missouri; Rev. William H. Willby, Kearney, Nebraska; Rev. Alick Cutler, Mott, North Dakota; Rev. James L. Walsh, Edgemont, South Dakota; Rev. Francis Parker, Hartland, Vermont; Rev. J. Lionel Hall, Prentice, Wisconsin; Rev. David Preikszas, Laurel, Montana; Rev. William F. Vogt, Hoff, Oregon.

Summary of Results

The results of the year as shown in statistics are tabulated in the next section. This table also shows the comparison with the preceding year. On its surface this table is not occasion for encouragement; in fact, it would be possible to grow pessimistic over it. On second thought, however, everyone knows that just such results were to be anticipated, and it is in this mood that we should read these figures. The total number of churches, missions and preaching stations was 2,054, or 198 fewer than in the preceding year. The membership of these churches was 92,292, a loss of 9,073. The total accessions were 8,975, or 4,182 fewer than in 1917-18. The Sunday School enrollment was 122,671, a decrease of 17,526. There were but twenty-nine new churches organized instead of fifty-four. The partial explanation of these figures is found in the fact that the number of missionaries was but 1,502, or 194 fewer than formerly. With fewer missionaries at work there are, of course, fewer churches, and consequently, also, fewer additions and fewer members.

It is to be observed that the report for the entire denomination also shows a net loss in membership and in number of churches. Furthermore, other denominations are showing similar losses, or at the best very meager gains.

The reason of this decrease in statistical showing is twofold, namely, the war and the epidemic of influenza. In addition to monopolizing public attention, war demands depleted the ministry and took from missionary service large numbers of most effective workers. It called into the ranks large numbers of our church members, including leaders, particularly in young people's and Sunday School work. Of those who remained the majority were largely preoccupied much of the time with necessary services connected with the war and its consequences. Not a few of the smaller churches suspended services temporarily; others united with neighboring churches of other denominations for the time being; in still other cases, our foreign-speaking churches were forbidden to use the language in which alone services were profitable. Moreover, many have been financially straitened and have hesitated in assuming church membership obligations. Probably more significant, however, than war causes was, that beginning in New England, in September, the Spanish influenza swept across the country to the westward, removing not a few of our membership and also of our workers by death, and closing the services of churches and Sunday Schools for weeks and months at a time during one of the most important periods of the year for church work. Throughout this epidemic, however, our missionaries proved themselves indefatigable, indispensable workers for the relief of humanity. In view, therefore, of the fine services rendered both in war service and in human ministries, no one should rise up and say that the record shows a barren year for home missions. Without doubt, no more effective work was ever done by our home missionary force than during 1918.

Results of the Year as Compared with Those of the Preceding Year.

	1918-19	1917-18	Difference	
Number of churches, missions and preaching stations.....	1,973	2,252		
Number of additional Sunday Schools virtually preaching stations.....	81			
Total.....	2,054		198	less
Total membership, aided churches, missions and preaching stations.....	92,292	101,365	9,073	less
Total accessions.....	8,975	13,157	4,182	less
Additions on confession.....	5,609	8,385	2,776	less
Total Sunday School enrollment.....	122,671	140,197	17,526	less
New churches organized.....	29	54	25	less
Number of missionaries.....	1,502	1,696	194	less
Months of service.....	13,782.5	14,812	1,029.5	less
Men needed.....	256	267	11	less
Churches reaching self-support.....	59	48	11	more
New church buildings.....	43	47	4	less
Churches asking for renewal of aid.....	12	18	6	less
New parsonages.....	17	18	1	less

Men serving single fields.....	859	964	105	less
Men serving two or more fields.....	577	631	54	less
Churches, missions and preaching stations among the foreign born.....	359	410	51	less
English churches doing work among foreign born.....	26			
Total.....	385			

Foreign-Speaking Missions 1918-1919

Twenty-two languages besides English were used last year, as follows:

Armenian.....	19	Italian.....	21
Assyrian.....	1	Polish.....	2
Bohemian.....	9	Portuguese.....	3
Bulgarian.....	1	Slovak.....	8
Chinese.....	1	Spanish.....	14
Cuban.....	1	Swede-Finn.....	1
Dano-Norwegian.....	26	Swede.....	83
Finnish.....	57	Syrian.....	1
French.....	9	Turkish-Armenian.....	1
German.....	87	Welsh.....	4
Greek.....	8		
Indian.....	2	Total.....	359

Divided by states the immigrant stations were as follows:

California, North.....	6	New Hampshire.....	8
California, South.....	5	New Jersey.....	7
Colorado.....	18	New Mexico.....	8
Connecticut.....	32	New York.....	15
Florida.....	1	North Dakota.....	4
Idaho.....	9	Ohio.....	4
Illinois.....	13	Oklahoma.....	2
Indiana.....	1	Oregon.....	8
Iowa.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	16
Kansas.....	4	Rhode Island.....	7
Louisiana.....	2	South Dakota.....	9
Maine.....	10	Vermont.....	2
Massachusetts.....	76	Washington.....	26
Michigan.....	3	West Texas.....	1
Minnesota.....	16	Wisconsin.....	20
Missouri.....	2	Wyoming.....	1
Montana.....	6		
Nebraska.....	11	Total.....	359

The Treasury.

Coming to a study of the Treasurer's statement, found on other pages, we have the reverse of the situation in connection with the results of the year. That is, on the surface the figures show very material gain, while as a matter of fact the depreciation of the value of the dollar makes the larger amount shown for the year of lesser actual value than the smaller amounts of preceding years. There are, however, real occasions for encouragement in discovering that the year showed a very substantial increase in financial resources both as regards permanent funds and moneys for current uses. The total receipts for the year 1918-19, for current uses, total \$695,365, which is \$34,601 more than the preceding year, and the largest in the history of the Society with the exception of the years '92-'93 and '95-'96, in the former of which \$239,000 was credited as received from legacies, and in the latter of which \$233,500 was credited from that source, whereas under our present policy we limit the amount to be used from legacies to \$120,000, any balance in years of extraordinary legacy receipts being credited to the Equalization Fund as a protection against lean years in legacy receipts, which are sure to come. It is fair, therefore, to report that the receipts of the Society for current uses were considerably in excess of any previous year. The gifts from the living in regular contributions, through the State and National Societies, amounted to \$376,900, which is a gain of \$18,186 over the preceding year. Receipts from legacies and matured conditional gifts amounted to \$186,160 as compared with \$93,508 the preceding year, or a gain of \$92,652. Legacy receipts credited to the increase of permanent funds amounted to \$187,357 as compared with \$64,456 the preceding year, or a gain of \$122,901. The legacy receipts (exclusive of interest) creditable to both current account and funds amounted to \$373,517, or \$215,553 in excess of the preceding year and by far the largest legacy receipts of any year in the history of the Society. These legacy receipts, taken with the income of accumulating funds, have raised our investment fund from a total of \$1,144,655 in 1918 to \$1,360,740 in 1919, or an increase of \$216,085. Of these funds \$339,407 produces income on which annuities are paid to beneficiaries during their lifetime. \$241,321 by the conditions of the donors produces income which must be added to the principal for the time being, leaving \$646,595 as the permanent income-producing fund of the Society, which last item shows an increase for the year of \$101,768. The legacy receipts of the year also made it possible to increase the Legacy Equalization Fund to \$133,416.22. This Fund is now adequate to give a sense of security against the hazards of low legacy receipts. It is the policy of the Executive Committee to make available for current uses one-third of the amount in excess of \$100,000 at the beginning of any fiscal year.

Turning to the qualifications that ought to be made, it is to be observed that the total receipts available for current expenditures of national, and state home missionary organizations in 1913-14, was \$627,713, as against \$665,887 in 1918-19, or a gain of \$38,174, which represents an addition of six per cent with which to meet the increased cost of living and working, which amounts more nearly to fifty per cent; consequently, while we rejoice in the nominal increase in receipts and in funds, we realize the urgency for much larger increases if the Society is to meet the strategic demands of the day.

Per Capita Gifts.

The average gift for home missions for the year from each member of Congregational churches was 50 cents, as compared with 48 cents last year.

The following table shows the average gift per member by states:

Alabama.....	\$0.02	Missouri.....	\$0.99
Alaska.....	.13	Montana.....	.25
Arizona.....	.93	Nebraska.....	.56
Arkansas.....	.02	New Hampshire.....	.48
California (North).....	.49	New Jersey.....	.71
California (South).....	.93	New Mexico.....	.38
Colorado.....	.42	New York.....	.48
Connecticut.....	.57	North Carolina.....	.09
District of Columbia.....	.32	North Dakota.....	.41
Florida.....	.43	Ohio.....	.41
Georgia.....	.05	Oklahoma.....	.18
Idaho.....	.22	Oregon.....	.27
Illinois.....	.66	Pennsylvania.....	.18
Indiana.....	.19	Rhode Island.....	.39
Iowa.....	.39	South Carolina.....	.06
Kansas.....	.52	South Dakota.....	.33
Kentucky.....	.04	Tennessee.....	.03
Louisiana.....	.06	Texas.....	.63
Maine.....	.46	Utah.....	.06
Maryland.....	.17	Vermont.....	.35
Massachusetts.....	.47	Virginia.....	.18
Michigan.....	.51	Washington.....	1.09
Minnesota.....	.83	Wisconsin.....	.54
Mississippi.....	.01	Wyoming.....	.07

The Constituent States.

Reference to reviews of the field will reveal the fact that the several Constituent States are carrying their work forward steadily and that the general observations with reference to the work as a whole, given above, apply for the most part to each of these organizations.

It is a pleasure to repeat the observation that the National Society is working harmoniously with every one of these organizations. During the year there have been no substantial changes in the working agreement between the national and state offices. In Vermont and New Hampshire there have been slight changes in percentages due to modification in the total benevolent schedules of the states, and so adjusted as to make practically no difference in the amount of money received for national work from these states.

Administration.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society is administered by a Board of thirty-six Directors, who also serve as the Directors of The Congregational Church Building Society and The Congregational Sunday School Extension Society. This Board of Directors elects a common General Secretary and a common Treasurer. The business of the three Societies is transacted *ad interim* by a common Executive Committee. This arrangement has worked smoothly throughout the year, with not a few incidental advantages due to intimacy of knowledge of the work of all three Societies when transacting the business of any one of them.

The general oversight of the work of the Societies has been exercised by the General Secretary, Rev. Charles Emerson Burton, D.D.

The immediate supervision of the work on the field through the Superintendents of the various districts, states and departments has been in charge of Rev. Frank Lincoln Moore, whose experience as a pastor and as a state Superintendent of home missions has made him particularly welcome as an adviser and guide of our field force.

Rev. William Spencer Beard has continued the editorial work in connection with the numerous publications of the Society. During the early portion of the year he served as office manager, and since the January meeting of the Board of Directors has been known as Secretary of Promotion, being at the same time relieved of the responsibility of office management in order that he might give more of his attention to presenting the work of the Society before the churches.

Miss Miriam L. Woodberry has continued her valuable work as Secretary of the Woman's Department. This Department is steadily growing in influence. It is to be noted that the work of the Woman's Unions and Associations is becoming more efficient all over the country, helped forward also by the increasing efficiency of the Woman's Home Missionary Federation, in which these Unions function co-operatively.

Mr. Charles H. Baker has had general oversight of the financial affairs of the three Societies, serving as Treasurer of each of them and guiding the deliberations of the Finance Committee in handling the funds and making the investments of the Society.

During the year Assistant Treasurer Ernest Adams resigned, and his place was filled by the selection of Mr. Frank F. Moore as Cashier, who also relieved Secretary Beard of the work of office administration.

Superintendence.

But few changes have been made in the force of Superintendents during the year. In Wisconsin, a Constituent State, Rev. L. H. Keller, D.D. resigned the superintendency and his place has been filled by the election of Rev. L. Curtis Talmage, formerly pastor at Terre Haute, Indiana, and Superintendent for that state. Another Constituent State, Missouri, has secured a new Superintendent in the person of Rev. A. R. Atwood, succeeding Dr. O. B. O'Brien, who had been serving the state as Acting Superintendent. Rev. George R. Merrill, D.D. was secured to act as Superintendent in the Southeast on the conclusion of the services of Rev. W. H. Hopkins on July 1st, 1918.

The first full year of the work of the Director of City Work, Rev. Luman H. Royce, has proved the wisdom of the establishing of that office, as is evidenced by the brief statement of that work in the Review of the Field.

Publicity.

The outstanding feature in the publicity work of the year was cooperation with the National Societies in the Every Member Drive, under which all churches were stimulated to take an Every Member Canvass on the second Sunday in December. The influenza epidemic interfered quite seriously with this campaign. Nevertheless, a large proportion of the churches took part in it either on that date or sometime not far from it. Thoroughgoing preparation for this Canvass was made by way of conferences and the distribution of comprehensive pieces of literature.

In addition to this special effort, the usual means of keeping the work of the Society before the churches have been employed, namely, the public address in churches, associations, conferences and other meetings; the printed page, including leaflets, magazines and articles in periodicals; correspondence both personal and circular; the furnishing of stereopticon lectures, in which department more thorough-going work has been done than in the past, and by personal interview.

The Midwinter Meeting.

The Midwinter Meeting which has been held by the Home Missionary Society since 1906 has been growing in importance in recent years. With the realignment of the Societies came the necessity of combining the interests of the Home Missionary, Church Building and Sunday School Extension Societies. Around these have gathered conferences of the other Societies of the denomination, and a general conference, usually under the direction of the Commission on Missions of the National Council. This year a Superintendent from every state in the Union except Washington was in attendance. These, with the members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the national Secretaries made the occasion one of great importance to the Society. Immediately following the meeting of the Societies a general meeting was held in which the common denominational interests were forwarded. This year the subject of all-the-year-round evangelism came to the fore. Thought was centered upon it and plans were made for aggressive work in leading the churches to most effective methods and efforts.

In connection with this conference the annual business meeting of the Board of Directors was held, where business was transacted which has to do with the general policies of the Society. This meeting elected the Executive Committee and entrusted to it the details of the business of the Society for the coming year.

Co-operation.

The Home Missionary Society has worked during the year in happy co-operation with the several agencies of the denomination. These have included the offices of the National Council, of the several benevolent societies, the Woman's Home Missionary Federation and its constituent bodies, the State Unions and the National Service Commission, to which was committed by the National Council the work of expressing the interests of the Congregational Church in war work of various kinds.

Interdenominationally the Society has been intimately related to the other home missionary boards of the United States, particularly through the Home Missions Council. As illustrative of the movements through this Council, attention is called to the organization of the associated evangelical churches of Alaska, under which the several denominations now at work in the great territory agree to co-operate through a central committee which shall make recommendations to the several boards and give general direction to the work of the evangelical churches in that far-off region.

Most far-reaching in its possibilities is the Interchurch World Movement, under which it is proposed to unite the various evangelical denominations of the United States and Canada in a comprehensive survey of the missionary needs of the entire world, an intensive educational program in which those needs shall be presented to the churches and a united appeal for funds with which to carry on the total work.

The Board of Directors voted its approval of this plan subject to the corroboration of the Commission on Missions.

This report is presented by your Board of Directors with a sense of deep gratitude at having had part in so significant a work, and in the faith that the leavening of America with the Gospel means the redemption of the world.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD

In spite of war and pestilence, the reports of the last year are unusually encouraging. The large number of home missionaries who entered war work of various kinds left vacancies hard to fill. Twelve per cent of the entire force in Montana, and twenty-five per cent in Oregon, entered some form of war service. This reveals the tremendous load the state Superintendents and general workers have been compelled to carry. The influenza also took its heavy toll. While comparatively few of our ministers succumbed to the disease, many leading laymen were carried away. Nome, in far-away Alaska, suffered most severely.

CHURCH FEDERATION is in the air. Especially noteworthy reports come from California, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont. "Not one overchurched community in Vermont" is the slogan under which twenty-seven federations have been wrought out. Considering the varied character of our work, there is comparatively little overlapping. It is entirely safe to say that in the large majority of the fields in which both the National and State Societies are now working we have the entire responsibility. Through exchange of fields, serious cases of overlapping have been solved during the past year in many parts of the land.

COMMUNITY CHURCHES are increasing in number, this term being applied to that type of church which organizes its life by careful study of local needs, "soft pedaling" denominational differences. The number of community houses now in process of erection is most encouraging.

The EVERY MEMBER CANVASS, where not hindered by the "flu," was especially successful. Splendid reports have been received from Indiana, New York, Ohio. Salary increases are reported from practically all parts of the field. Financially, our churches have prospered. Increases affecting not only home expenses, but gifts to missions as well, appear in the reports for Michigan, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Minnesota.

The CAMPAIGN OF EVANGELISM has occupied much of the thought and time of state Superintendents and general workers. Numerous conferences and retreats have been held and the movement promoted in all parts of the field.

The need of an adequately TRAINED LEADERSHIP becomes increasingly acute, not only in English but foreign-speaking churches as well. Hence the necessity for turning our attention to that part of the Tercentenary program which emphasizes enlistment for service.

A campaign to secure AUTOMOBILES FOR HOME MISSIONARIES has been successfully prosecuted. Twenty-two machines are now in action which have been donated by individuals and churches for the work under the national Home Missionary Society. They are in use in widely scattered localities, greatly increasing the efficiency of the home missionary.

AMERICANIZATION has a large place in our work. Says a Norwegian pastor, "To Congregationalize is to Americanize." The spirit and ideals of the church of the Pilgrims are the basic ideals of the nation.

An examination of the following pages will reveal how vitally our home missionary agencies, both state and national, are touching American frontiers, carrying the life and help of the Gospel to all parts of our land.

ALASKA.

The population of Alaska is said to have dropped from 50,000 to 18,000 or less. This is accounted for by the drain of labor through the offers of high wages in war industries. Resources are in no way diminished and the fishing industry is being increased at many points.

The centers where our churches are located have been reduced in population from 10,000 to 4,000. This means a decrease in support, while prices are on the increase. In order to do effective work we must face the question of larger salaries to our missionary workers. The minimum should be \$1,500 and a house.

Douglas, where we have our best church property, will have to receive a larger percentage of help than any other point. People have moved away in such numbers that the school population has been reduced from 400 to 140. Four tunnels of the Treadwell Mine, which reached out to the sea, have caved in, and at present but one tunnel is working.

Valdez has probably been as fortunate as any of the centers where we have work. The people there have been paying one-half of the pastor's salary. The church membership averages \$50 per year per member on salary account.

Anchorage has dropped from 6,000 to 1,200, and there seems to be considerable question as to whether or not it will ever again be an important point.

Nome has been terribly hit by the exodus and the influenza. Its white population is now estimated at 400, the smallest since the discovery of gold in this northern territory. The work is practically a community work, with affiliated members from all churches. An Episcopal family is one of the strongest supporters of the work both in regard to service and finance. The Methodist two-year supply begins this fall.

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN).

The outstanding feature of our efforts the past year is one that is common all over the country—"the handicap of work under war conditions." This has manifested itself mainly in the shortage of men. With 111 churches, of which number four are federated and some are yoked, 105 pastors were needed. Twenty-one of our men were permanently engaged in war work, six others have given us part time, and one, a man of seventy, has been compelled to take charge of his son's ranch during the latter's absence with the colors. Keeping the churches running under such conditions has been very difficult.

New Churches.

The necessities of the case have been such that even in these times two new churches have been built, two have been organized, and a third, organized several years since, has come into our fellowship.

Italian and Spanish Work.

The most outstanding work under the care of the Conference has been with our foreign-speaking people. The work centering in San Francisco, led by Rev. A. B. Apra, for the Italians and Spanish, is most noteworthy. Mr. Apra is of French parentage, educated as an opera singer, who was converted and worked both in this country and South America in connection with other denominations. He began

to labor at the Green Street Mission in the days when it was under the care of both the Congregational and Presbyterian Boards. In addition to his native tongue, he speaks Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. This work has grown vigorously in spite of the war, and has reached out in a surprising manner. The Italian church has developed a Spanish mission as a by-product and it has become as large as the parent organization. Members of both these churches have taken up work in territory contiguous to San Francisco and have interested their fellow countrymen in the mother church. Invitations have come from fifty miles north and 100 miles south for Mr. Apra to hold services and conduct Sunday Schools. He has responded so far as he has been able. For example, a Sunday School and preaching service was established at Redwood City, twenty-three miles south of San Francisco. The attendance has run from twenty to over 100. For some months the meetings were held in the saloon room of an old brewery, perhaps the dirtiest and most unwholesome place in which the people could gather. They are now assembling in the basement of a dwelling house, but even this is less attractive than the churches in their own land. They certainly do not come to our Protestant services because of the attractive surroundings.

Similar work is being done at San Leandro, across the bay, and there are at least three other places where it could be established if only workers could be found. The high cost of living and the corresponding high wages have so far made it impossible to secure additional helpers for this task. Temporary assistance to allow Mrs. Apra to devote all her time to this service has been obtained, which relieves the situation somewhat.

Other Foreign Work.

Increasing effort is needed among our German-Russian people. One additional man has been employed in this field during the year. A similar need prevails among our Armenian people.

A young Greek, who had worked his way through the State University and the Pacific School of Religion, was graduated and ordained last May. His heart is entirely with his people around San Francisco Bay. Here there are 10,000 Greeks, mostly young men without homes. They work in candy kitchens, hotels, as boot-blacks and day laborers. They are practically unchurched. Rev. A. Angelou, the young minister just mentioned, has formed an association among them for mutual improvement, and he hopes that eventually they may be organized into a church. After mature deliberation on the part of the Conference trustees, it was decided to encourage this work and to appropriate fifty dollars a month to Mr. Angelou for the present.

English Work.

On the whole, the condition of our English-speaking churches was never better. Benevolences are on the gain in spite of the demands of wartimes and the increased home budgets. The closing of our churches because of the epidemic prevented the carrying out of the Every Member Drive as it was planned, but, notwithstanding, very material good was brought about by the attempt.

Federation is in the air. We must plan to cause this movement to materialize and thus gain a victory out of the present conditions and for the Kingdom of God, or it will react to the loss of all denominations as well as to the church at large.

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

The Southern California Congregational Conference includes 113 churches and about 18,000 members. Its bounds extend from Paso Robles on the north, with its hot springs, almond groves and Paderewski homestead, to Calexico in the Imperial Valley, with its cotton, cantaloupes and alfalfa, a distance of 450 miles as the Southern Pacific flies; and from Los Angeles, largest city on the Coast, with its flood of immigrants from the East, through the orange groves to the Mojave Desert, even as far as the Colorado River, 300 miles eastward, as the Santa Fé follows the old trail. This vast territory includes rivers, oil and gas wells, farms and orchards, mountains 11,000 feet high, Imperial Valley below the sea level, a seacoast of 300 miles and deserts that blossom as the rose.

Hither have come the descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, lured by the prospects of economic success, the reports and experience of an unsurpassed climate, which has too often been commercialized, and the desire for the freedom of life and thought in the old yet ever new Golden West. Few adult Congregationalists were born in California and not many were to the manner born. Of 250 Congregationalists representing the Church Extension Society of Los Angeles at its semi-annual meeting, only eight were born in California; of the evening audience in Highland church in the citrus belt, only one; and of the Woman's Missionary Society of Long Beach, not one. The California churches gather the fruits of the Eastern planting, the harvests of the Middle West sowing, and as the years go by will increasingly return these gifts of money and men.

Financially, the past year has been encouraging in spite of numberless appeals from all sides, showing \$53,917.55 received on the total apportionment, with \$8,685.70 for the Congregational Church Extension Society of Los Angeles. All but one of the Societies have shared about equally in the increase, because every effort is made by the Directors and Conference office to bring up the gifts of the churches for all of the seven Societies in pursuance of the apportionment plan. To this end quarterly statements are sent to the churches, calling their attention to the apportionment and receipts, with individualization of commendation, encouragement or otherwise.

We have democratized the apportionment plan by requesting each local church to adopt a budget for local expenses, suggesting a standard of ten cents a week per capita, instead of imposing an amount fixed by a committee on benevolences with fallible judgment and insufficient knowledge of the character and ability of the churches. The churches have welcomed this suggestion. Most of them have adopted their apportionments, several have gone beyond the standard in order to counter-balance those which fall below it, while some still prefer a definite assignment of benevolences, and a few are indifferent and unresponsive to any plan or suggestion.

The efficiency of the Conference organization is enhanced by the centralization of responsibility for the co-operating churches in the Directors, who represent all of the local associations and the two Woman's Boards and the Conference office. The Directors meet monthly to consider carefully matters relating to home missions, Sunday School extension, ministerial relief, religious education and to approve applications for aid to the Building Society and the American Missionary Association. They seek in every way to correlate the missionary endeavors, home and foreign, of the churches, to the end that they may establish the Kingdom of God throughout the whole wide world.

Much has been done through the organization of the denominational Superintendents, who have met monthly with but one omission for over two years, representing a dozen denominations pledged to avoid overlapping, overlooking, duplication and waste. Not only have fine principles been adopted and high ideals expressed, but these have become operative. Several communities have already been saved from denominational rivalries, and both men and money have been conserved by the establishing of one church with denominational affiliation and the withdrawal of other denominations in communities overchurched.

As an example of a recent case of this kind, a religious canvass was made at Seeley in the wonderfully productive Imperial Valley, where two rival organizations, a Methodist and a "Union" church divided the field. The canvassers, representing four denominations, called on every family, seeking answers to these questions: (1) Your present denominational affiliation; (2) your first choice as to denomination for a community church; (3) your second choice; (4) how much will you give for its support? While only six of the fifty-three families canvassed were Congregationalists, eighteen preferred the Congregational church to serve the community, ten voted for it for second choice and nearly \$800 was pledged by the people without knowing what denomination would establish the work. The denominational Superintendents voted, therefore, unanimously to request the Congregational Conference to give supervision to the religious work and church life of Seeley, and our Directors have assented. This responsibility requires of us both money and the man, but it is the sensible way to carry on church activities.

Many and great as are the problems of our work, we have a loyal constituency and the spirit of hearty co-operation on the part of pastors and churches. We realize the truth of the Wise Man's remarks: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." We have the assurance of the guiding hand and the strong arm of the Lord. As Christian citizens we pledge ourselves anew to Christ and His church, and enroll ourselves afresh in the two armies and under two flags—the banner of the Cross and the red, white and blue.

DANO-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.

Eleven churches and six missions under the care of the Dano-Norwegian Department are receiving missionary aid. Twenty-one additions to membership are reported by these churches. The influenza epidemic interrupted the work, but few deaths have been reported, due, according to the physicians, to the Scandinavian regard for sanitation and healthful conditions of living.

Interest in Americanization has always been deep among these people, as they are naturally democratic in spirit and believe in American ideals and in a government of law and order by and for the people. They are in hearty accord with the present movement to Americanize all foreign-speaking peoples. There has been little need of English-language classes in our churches. The people have always been eager to learn English, and usually study the textbook, "Hundre Timer i Engelsk" (Hundred Hours in English) before coming to this country. The children in the homes of our Danish and Norwegian friends are very strong factors in Americanizing their parents and friends. One of our Norwegian pastors maintains that to Congregationalize is to Americanize, because the Congregational spirit and ideals are closely asso-

ciated with the underlying ideals of the Nation, and to know these is to be prepared for true citizenship.

Special Mention of Aided Churches.

Clintonville, Wisconsin, has had an influx of new people on account of new industries, and the church has consequently enjoyed a wider opportunity for service. Maple Valley, in the same state, reports the consecration of a fine young man for medical missions on the foreign field. Winona, Minnesota, reports increased success since adopting English for Sunday evening services and for the meetings of the Ladies' Society. Strangers have been interested and the church is ministering to a much larger circle of people throughout the community. A series of revival meetings in English was very successful.

An opportunity for new work awaits a good leader at Dawson, Minnesota. About a year ago a church building was dedicated and the organization has applied for membership in the Minnesota Valley Association. About eighty per cent of the people are Norwegians, and yet preaching here must be maintained in English as well as in Norwegian. The giving up of the Dano-Norwegian Institute of Chicago Theological Seminary allowed the churches an opportunity to establish a theological department in the Norwegian Academy at Minneapolis and to send their young men there. This school can hardly give an adequate training to equip men for the present needs of our Norwegian churches, but the people seem to be satisfied and they are giving hearty support to the school, in which they take great pride and fully care for by annual contributions. Union Theological Seminary is hoping that some of the graduates of this school will take post-graduate courses in Chicago.

The Norwegian weekly, "Evangelisten," has had a hard time to maintain its existence in these war days, but it has been kept in circulation by heroic work on the part of the editor and has continued its ministry of giving form and expression to the fellowship of the Norwegian Congregational as well as the independent free churches.

FINNISH DEPARTMENT.

The year 1918 was the most favorable in the history of this department, but we are not entirely satisfied with results and realize that there is still much to be accomplished.

Minnesota.

The work in Duluth has risen to a dignified place among our people. They look upon our mission as the finest piece of religious work that was ever achieved in that place in so short a time. Certain peculiarities in the local situation, however, have not permitted a permanent organization as yet, although we have in anticipation a church of from thirty to forty members, a Sunday School of thirty children and a splendid young people's society.

Oregon and Washington.

Our work in the cities of Portland and Seattle has been seriously affected by the influenza epidemic. Meeting places were closed, some of them for three months. In Aberdeen, Washington, a missionary who had been working for the Methodists

came to us on trial and has been serving our people with excellent results. In Lincoln Creek, Washington, a new church is being erected. Last August the Superintendent was requested to lay the cornerstone and the new building will be ready for dedication when he makes his next visit to the place in the summer of 1919. The new vestry of our church at Astoria, Oregon, was completed in May, and a parsonage has been put up on a vacant lot beside the church. The pastor moved into his new home just before Christmas.

Idaho.

A new church has been completed at Long Valley. The Superintendent was invited to consult with the people regarding the future of the work. Farmers came to the meeting from points thirty miles away. It was promised that they should have a woman missionary for the summer months of 1919.

In Other States.

Finnish work has been started in San Francisco, Berkeley and Eureka, California, and Rev. S. Nevala, recently of Portland, Oregon, has been called to the new field.

Last July we purchased a splendid printing plant in Astoria, Oregon, for which we paid \$10,000. Our semi-weekly paper, *Astorian Sanamat*, is now published there. The plant has been incorporated under the name of The Finnish Congregational Printing Company.

During the last year our work in New Jersey has not required any aid from the Home Missionary Society.

Our Finnish church in Brooklyn, New York, has become self-supporting during the year.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

When the conditions under which this Department has been obliged to carry on its work for the past two or three years are considered, it would seem that being able to hold our own may be counted a great success. As a matter of fact, the names of six of our churches will no longer be found on our rolls, two having sold out to other organizations, and in other instances the automobile has made it possible to attend and strengthen sister churches. Three new churches and one mission have been organized. It is a matter for rejoicing that fifteen German churches have come to self-support, thus relieving the Society of aiding these fields.

The Campaign of Evangelism has found ready response in many places. Blue Grass Parish, North Dakota, with 107 members, reports 100 conversions; Scottsbluff, Nebraska, with 135 members, dismissed forty-two to sister churches and still increased its membership to 176, while a little church in Chicago reports fifty as having turned to the Lord. But there are thirty-two churches with no shepherd, and how this must affect the church-going habits of young people will be very apparent.

The loss of ten ministers, who have retired, died or entered our American work, is only partly made up by the enlisting under our banner of two instructors from Redfield, two graduates of the same school, and by securing one or two men from other churches. But we need many more ministers for our own work and that in Canada, as well as for the fields soon to open in Russia, and the only certain way to get them is to raise them up in our own churches. If our former churches have not the vision

of fields white unto the harvest, we must help them to see. If they do not feel the importance of an adequate training for the ministry, we must emphasize it by providing a fully equipped institution for the training of their young men, and either supplement or provide the cost where their own resources fail.

When the writer made his maiden address as Superintendent at Saratoga in 1888, he asked for \$2,400, and received the sum of \$2,600 to pay off the debt on the little school at Crete, Nebraska. He regrets that he failed to see that a hundred dollars was needed for every one that was asked if we were to have one well-equipped and endowed institution to truly represent the great college-building church of America. When will it be possible to provide at least one institution for our foreign work, and have an adequate student-sustentation fund to help where poor people are yielding one of the bread-winners of the family to the church? The Catholic church does it, and the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist denominations do not mean to let any well-gifted man fail of the ministry for the want of needed help.

It may be good politics to keep the door to Russia open to American capital and machinery, but it will prove better statesmanship and foresight to keep it open for the admission of the means to build sane Christian character. No church is better fitted to correct false ideas of liberty and Bolshevism, and to gain a solid influence in that country than the one that has no hobbies and has practiced and inbred liberty and self-government for 300 years. Shall we lay hold of our opportunity?

The Department asks for \$18,500 to care for seventy-six churches by commissioning forty-five ministers and two General Missionaries. The total membership of these churches is 4,571 souls, of whom 568 joined by confession and 158 by letter during the last year, making a gain of 726 in twelve months, nearly fifteen per cent of the entire membership.

IDAHO (SOUTHERN).

Our established churches in Southern Idaho have done excellent work during the past twelve months. Boise, Pocatello, Mountain Home and Weiser all report a most satisfactory year. All the missionary churches have, of course, suffered from the strain of war. There has been a loss of pastors; loss of population, which in some cases has left the church crippled and unable to keep up its share of the financial support; and loss of leading workers through removal to shipbuilding centers.

These difficulties, together with the seeming impossibility of obtaining pastors for these isolated fields at the salaries provided, will probably be removed when there is a return to normal conditions. The very utmost has been done to maintain church services in the vacant fields with some degree of regularity, and every effort has been made to find pastors. It is evident, however, that for some time to come the Home Missionary Society will be obliged to appropriate larger sums toward pastors' salaries.

Special mention should be made of the work of Rev. J. E. Ingham, who is an untiring laborer among the Sunday Schools and churches of Southern Idaho, continually visiting the outlying and isolated communities, some of which are many miles from the railroad.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois, like other states, has suffered under unusual handicaps during the past year. The work, in addition to the difficulties incident to war times, is slowly

reaping the results of ancient and deserted policies that entail embarrassment, retrenchment and loss of churches. At last, however, sufficient courage has been mustered actually to allow unproductive and unpromising fields to perish, care being taken, as far as possible, to see that there is no failure in the warmest sympathy and wisest possible attitude in every case, even where dissolution has been allowed to take its full course. Reports for a year or two to come will be subject to influence from conditions of this kind that have been long a source of anxiety in Illinois.

There has also been a loss in pastoral leadership incident to the enthusiasm of our younger men for the national cause. It seems, too, that Illinois has furnished her full quota of Y.M.C.A. secretaries from among the best pastors in the state.

That inescapable enemy to life and work—the influenza—affected the work in this state as seriously as elsewhere. Some churches were closed for months at a stretch, because of the fear of spreading the deadly contagion. In fact, in some places the work was paralyzed for a large part of the year.

This is only the dark side of the picture, though, and there are bright sides. Conditions are improving very rapidly. The reasons for the widespread report that one-third of the churches of Illinois are without pastors are being removed. The report has probably never been true on any fair, just basis of consideration of the conditions, but there has been a distressing situation, due to the number of churches that either would not or could not secure pastors as promptly as was desirable. Applications are now being received from men of other denominations and Congregational ministers are returning rapidly from the front. Almost every week sees an improvement, and some of the missionary fields are showing marked advancement.

Danville, First, has taken on new life and hope under the vigorous leadership of Rev. Sheldon A. Harris. Mr. Harris has introduced new policies that are bringing immediate results and inspiring great confidence. The old First Church is being made more distinctly a leader and servant to the whole of South Danville.

Plymouth, East St. Louis, is improving in its spirit and activity. Pastor Corwin reports evangelistic zeal on the part of the people and a disposition to extend the ministry of the church more widely than ever.

Radical changes are under contemplation for Pana, where a new policy may be adopted in the immediate future.

Westville has greatly improved its building and is looking forward to the new year's work with renewed spirit.

Merridian Parish has secured a new pastor in the Rev. Thomas L. Brown, a man who has had wide experience in missionary work in North Dakota, and will, it is expected, fulfill admirably the needs of this important field.

The University Church at Champaign has a new pastor, and plans are under consideration for the new building in the new location. It is expected that this church will render more service than ever before, especially to the student body of the University.

Incidentally, we might note that the office force of the Conference has been reorganized, with the determination to release the Superintendent for a larger activity on the field. Evangelist Spooner also is devoting his energies, for a time, to the reorganization of depleted and discouraged churches and to the securing of new pastors.

The Every Member Drive, while it was seriously interfered with by the ravages of the "flu," was a most encouraging success, and stimulates the hope that next time we shall go "over the top."

Our Evangelistic program is in full swing, with an enthusiastic support on the part of the pastors and Association groups, and claims a large place on our state program. Altogether, Illinois is emerging from the slough of despond, and is looking forward with real enthusiasm to better things for tomorrow.

INDIANA.

The year 1918 was one of marked advance in the strengthening of the work in this state. At the present time there are thirty-six Congregational churches in Indiana, ten aided churches, one which came to self-support during the year, while those asking less aid than in the last twelve months number eight.

For three successive years the work of The Congregational Home Missionary Society has been carried on with a steadily decreasing amount of money spent upon the aided churches, and at the same time the life of all the churches has steadily developed in every department. This is a cause for great rejoicing among the state workers.

The next issue of the Year-Book will show that the churches are rapidly coming to engage themselves to make more generous gifts to all the benevolent Societies, with special emphasis upon the needs of the Home Missionary Society. In our thoughts a gain in gifts to this Society is the same as a saving in the operating expenses of the work in the state.

The year's campaign of education and inspiration along the lines of the Every Member Canvass was most heartening. In spite of the severe handicap imposed by the epidemic, the churches put over the program as outlined by the National Council. Thirty churches were expected to enter the campaign. Twenty made reports. With but one exception they made splendid showings and are henceforth entirely committed to that method of raising the local and benevolent funds. Gains were made in every department, local budgets were oversubscribed in some cases, and missionary funds were given a real uplift such as Indiana has not had in many a long year. It is to this campaign that the church at Dunkirk, of which Rev. James G. Fisher is pastor, owes its ability to come to self-support, and that six full months before the expiration of its commission.

There has been a general advance throughout the entire field, and in attaining this result the Superintendent gratefully acknowledges the hearty co-operation which has been given him by the splendid group of men manning the Indiana churches. The state has been greatly blessed in the personnel of its ministry, both in the aided and self-supporting churches. During the past five years some of the ablest and most devoted men in the denomination have been drawn to this work and their efforts are telling more and more for the true winning of Indiana.

For the regularly organized work there has been no scarcity of ministers, and the Society has been generous in its grants of aid; but there are great doors of opportunity opening for us in the Calumet section which we may not enter unless the denomination gets the vision of the strategic value of Northwestern Indiana and of the peculiar fitness of the Congregational church to carry its virile religious and social gospel to those teeming thousands. Other denominations are facing the situation in that section with eager hearts and open purses, and we long to see the time when this splendid field for missionary work, as yet barely touched by us, is occupied to the full by our church. The Calumet is strategic. There we can, if we will, have a perfect blend of home and foreign missions.

IOWA.

In common with all other sections of the country, Iowa has shared the joys and sorrows of this eventful year. The home missionary work has gone forward without serious interruption, except for the shortage of men and the generally unsettled state of affairs. Of the thirty mission fields, eighteen have had the services of a pastor for the full twelve months, and the other twelve have averaged eight months of pastoral service. Many of these churches have made steady and substantial progress, both in membership, growth and enlarged resources. Among these are Eldon and Muscatine, Mulford, both of which announce self-support in 1919; Waterloo, Union; Des Moines, Waveland Park; and Sioux City, North Riverside. The financial support rose to a higher level than the preceding year, being \$18,665 on a state apportionment of \$22,000. We spent \$16,426 in the state and contributed \$3,564 to the National Society. In addition to these thirty home mission fields the Society helps in the support, jointly with the Education Society, of the student work at Ames, Iowa City and Cedar Falls.

Our Every Member Drive was carefully planned and eagerly anticipated, but turned out a disappointment. For months preparations had gone forward. It was a conservative estimate to state that at least 100 churches were planning to make the Every Member Canvass for the first time, and we looked for a concerted movement on the part of three-fourths of our churches to fall into line with the national program. But as it turned out only comparatively few were permitted to make the Drive on December 8th. A very large number of our communities were under quarantine. On each Sabbath since then, as the restrictions were removed, an increasing number have made the venture. The reports which have come in are highly encouraging, and while nothing like an adequate report can be made for the whole state, the indications are that when the general canvass is completed the results will be measurably satisfactory. Although we could not make a solid drive at the appointed time, the campaign of preparation will certainly prove to be immensely fruitful.

At the St. Louis meeting a year ago, Iowa was asked to add \$5,000 to its state apportionment. It was in keeping with the spirit of the times to do this. This added amount was apportioned among ninety churches. The majority have accepted the increase with fine spirit. A few have registered a protest and refused to assume any heavier burden, while one organization rebuked our lack of faith by setting its own apportionment \$800 beyond the amount designated by the State Committee.

We have no serious immigrant problem in Iowa. The state is still agricultural and the population is homogeneous. The peoples of alien birth and extraction are loyal to American institutions and policies. Socially, politically and religiously they create no acute problem. When the Governor issued the proclamation forbidding the use of any language except English in public assemblies, there were loud protests, but when it was explained that the proclamation was in the interest of law and order, and for the protection of our foreign-born citizens against unrestrained violence, the commotion subsided. Our Bohemian, German and Scandinavian ministers at once began to speak in English, and although the result was not exactly inspiring the Spirit that gave them utterance interpreted the messages with apparent satisfaction to all.

Federation.

War activities have united many communities and greatly stimulated the desire for closer co-operation among the churches. Within the last three months two communities have federated their religious forces. One of these unions is the federation of a Congregational and a Disciple church—a most extraordinary combination for this state. The other is in the town of Union, where three churches, Methodist, Disciple and Congregational, have decided to cast in their lot for a year's experiment. No outside pressure has been brought to bear upon the situation. The people themselves have been drawn together and have worked out their own plan of co-operation. The indications are that a strong movement is setting in toward federation of churches and even toward organic union. A difficult and delicate responsibility is thus laid upon the religious leaders of the state.

KANSAS.

When the peculiarly trying and exceptional times which the churches have been compelled to face during the last year are considered, Kansas has held her own remarkably well. Much more might have been recorded to her credit if the nation had been spared the ravages of the plague which was nation-wide or even wider. When the churches had just completed their plans for a big fall and winter campaign, with the Every Member Drive as the objective, suddenly, and seemingly without warning, the epidemic broke out, demoralizing everything planned for. A state-wide closing order went into effect in October which forbade the congregating of public assemblies. Some pastors and churches gave up at once. Others went to work quietly but earnestly, and through personal efforts and small committees accomplished a great deal. Our correspondence increased greatly. We circularized the churches through pastors or treasurers or clerks a number of times and kept the important matter of the Drive before them as best we could under the existing conditions. That this was worth while was evidenced in the fact that financially we received from the churches on the home missionary apportionment a sum a little in excess of that received in 1917, which we thought of as a high-water mark. Our personal gifts did not quite reach those of 1917.

The personnel of our ministry changed somewhat during the year. We lost seven men to other states and gained a like number from other states to take their places. At the present time we are in need of several good men.

Kansas has been able to make a goodly number of increases in ministers' salaries, said increases ranging from \$100 to \$400 each. One church which has been receiving home missionary aid for six years has reduced the sum appropriated by \$100 each year until less than twelve months ago it declared itself self-sustaining. Then a change of pastors came about, and when the new man was called the church faced the newer conditions in the way of extra expense in the cost of living and raised the salary from \$1,400 to \$1,800, which practically meant an increase of \$500 over the year before.

Kansas has three federated churches. The church at White Cloud is federated with the Methodist Episcopal organization and is ministered to by a Presbyterian minister; one at Valley Falls, also federated with the Methodist church and ministered to by a Methodist Episcopal pastor, who is appointed to the field by the Methodist Conference; another at Ottawa, federated with the Presbyterian church and ministered to by a Presbyterian minister. These federations have all been in

force about three years, and there is a desire to continue. One church, recently merged into a community church, formerly paid a salary of \$800. The salary is now \$1,500 and parsonage. This organization serves a small town and the surrounding country. There are plans on foot for a similar church at Neosho Falls, where the Methodists and Congregationalists are working on a similar plan of action.

MAINE.

Considering that everything had to be administered on a war basis during 1918, Congregational work in Maine did very well indeed. In addition to war conditions, the influenza epidemic caused no end of trouble. Some sections of the state had two visitations of it, and in some places it made its third appearance. Certain churches were closed for as long as eight or nine weeks at a stretch. All this was very upsetting so far as church work was concerned, but in spite of it we have held our own and more.

With "drives" a plenty for Liberty Bonds and war work funds, as well as other things, it looked as if the state might "fall down" on denominational needs, but the opposite was true. Under the apportionment, the churches gave nearly \$3,000 more for missions than in 1917, and for "Other Congregational Objects," nearly \$4,000 more. Though there was a scarcity of ministers, so that many churches fell far short of a full year of service, \$884 more was paid for ministers' salaries and the average salary in the state rose from \$1,086 to \$1,154. Full returns are not in, but twenty-five churches are known to have increased their pastors' salaries in sums varying from \$100 to \$800.

The state has not done quite so well as to membership, but here too, it has held its own, closing the year with six more members than on December 31, 1917. This is nothing to boast of, but in a year of disorganized work and shortened pastoral service, it is more encouraging than a decrease in membership would have been.

Many ministers have taken hold of the program of Evangelism with a good deal of interest. Three pastors' retreats have been held, covering the entire state, with a good attendance and a spirit manifested that augurs well for the future. The hope was commonly expressed that the retreats might be repeated another year.

Thirteen Maine pastors were in army service, either as chaplains or in Y.M.C.A. work, for a longer or shorter period. One was badly gassed and another was cited for bravery and received the Distinguished Service Cross.

The high cost of all necessary materials put a stop to any thoughts of church building and no new church or parsonage was added to the list. The purchase of a building, which is soon to be transformed into a Community House, is reported.

Meetings with representatives of the Baptist State Convention have resulted in the acceptance of a form for federation which can be presented to the people in over-churched communities. It is already in force in several places and is being considered by others. If successful with the Baptists, it will be tried with other denominations. We believe in federation or union, or anything else which gives promise of helping the coming of the Kingdom and which commends itself to our sober judgment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The year 1918 brought its disappointments. Interruptions in pastoral service, emergency combinations of churches for fuel conservation, and the long-continued

epidemic prevented effective programs of Evangelism in many of our churches. Additions to membership were less than for many years previous. However, two encouraging features in the year's work should be noted:

The contributions of the churches exceeded those of the previous year, and twelve fields, one of which has been aided for seventy-eight years, became self-supporting. The new year has begun with a continued increase in contributions, and the churches have entered heartily into the program of Evangelism.

Federated churches have increased in number and have demonstrated their fitness to survive. We have co-operated heartily with other denominations in forwarding the federation movement.

To meet the special requirements of the time of war, we shared with the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions in the reinforcement of our Federated Congregational and Methodist Churches in Ayer, enabling these churches to expand their ministry to the troops at Camp Devens. The service of their pastor was especially needed after the withdrawal of the camp pastors. For the boys of the training school of the United States Shipping Board, Maverick Church in East Boston developed a special ministry. The church at Quincy Point received the new workers at the Fore River shipyards. The church in Chatham shared with the Aviation School of the Naval Service in the ministry of a chaplain-pastor.

Because of the increasing demands of the work, and that churches not requiring financial assistance might most surely receive the aid in personal service needed by them, a third executive officer was added to the staff of the State Home Missionary Society. Rev. John Luther Kilbon, pastor of Park Church, Springfield, and president of the Springfield Congregational Union, was elected Treasurer of the Society, Rev. John J. Walker, the former Treasurer, becoming Associate Secretary.

The most urgent needs in the home missionary work in Massachusetts are more adequate salaries and an extension of our work among the non-English-speaking people.

The following statement from "The Springfield Congregational Union" will be of interest:

"Mrs. Lucy W. Mallary, missionary to foreign peoples, visited homes and hospitals and other places more than 1,500 times during the past year. The individual cases of foreign people who have come within her influence by personal contact have been more than 3,000."

MICHIGAN.

In every way the year 1918 was one of marked prosperity for the Michigan churches in spite of the war, the fuel famine and the influenza—perhaps because of them. The baffling conditions that obtained during the whole twelve months put the faith and devotion of the churches to a severe test. A few were closed all year; several were closed for two periods of ten weeks each; two were given over as hospitals for several months; for nearly a month one devoted its facilities to preparing and delivering three meals a day, seven days a week, to sixty-five nurses and the families they were attending—nearly 5,000 meals in all. A large number had not more than three months of continuous service. However, these adverse conditions were a blessing in disguise. They were influential in quickening a new spirit of sympathy, of service and active co-operation that is having the effect of a genuine revival of religion.

The home missionary service rendered was equivalent to the full time of fifty men who ministered to ninety-three churches and out-stations, about the same service that was given last year. In a few instances we were able, as a war measure, to yoke fields and thereby maintain regular service, thus saving home missionary funds and at the same time increasing individual salaries.

The opportunity for extension work outside of a few cities is growing less while the need for superintendence is growing more and more. Were it not for this superintendence many of the self-supporting churches would soon be needing and asking home missionary aid.

In the work of religious education our state leader, Rev. E. R. Latham, held many institutes with local associations and individual churches. These institutes were followed up as closely as possible by personal work with pastors and Sunday School superintendents. In this work special stress was placed upon organization, the Tercentenary Chart and Teacher Training. During the year there was a gratifying increase in the number of Teacher Training Classes, and the number of schools using the Tercentenary Chart was increased nearly threefold.

Some progress has been made along lines of interdenominational union. Seven Congregational churches have federated with six Baptist churches. These six federated fields are being served by three Congregational and three Baptist pastors. The federation of several other fields with the Baptists is under consideration. Our only opportunity for union at present seems to be with the Baptists.

There is evidence of a growing appreciation of the relation which the state program sustains to the inclusive denominational program represented by the National Council and the various National Societies. To enable the representatives of the National Societies to visit the largest number of associations annually with the minimum expenditure of time and money, thirteen local associations amended their constitutions with respect to the date of their meetings. Doubtless the remaining three associations, whose meetings were adjourned because of the influenza, will make similar amendments at the first opportunity.

As late as December 15th we were very apprehensive that there would be a large deficiency in our home missionary receipts for the year, but in response to earnest appeals from the state office both pastors and churches showed an unusual spirit of co-operation that enabled us to close the year with a balance of \$3,000, which was \$600 in excess of last year.

During the entire fall the right of way was given to the Every Member Drive as far as possible, but plans which were maturing satisfactorily for a simultaneous canvass on December 8th were sadly disarranged when the influenza caused the churches to close throughout the state. Nevertheless, in a variety of ways the challenge was made to the churches, and many of them responded by joyfully going over the top. One hundred and thirty churches have reported that they have underwritten their benevolence apportionment in full, amounting in round numbers to \$50,000. Seventeen thousand dollars is regarded as a safe estimate for the remaining churches, making a total of \$67,000. This is an increase of about \$25,000 over the receipts of recent years, and represents ninety per cent of the \$75,000 apportioned to Michigan for 1919.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT (THE).

The churches have suffered less than was anticipated through loss of pastors

and workers to the war, the drain of mechanics to ship-building centers and from the interruptions of services by the influenza.

The outstanding effort of the year was in organizing for the Every Member Drive. The churches of the district gave to the Home Missionary Society \$13,750, an increase of \$2,410 over 1917. Thirty-three missionaries have rendered 297 months of service in ministering to thirty-five churches. These churches have a total membership of 3,435, and during the year received 219 persons into their fellowship, 160 on confession of faith. They maintain thirty-five Sunday Schools, with an enrollment of 4,593.

Rev. Luman H. Royce, Director of City Work, spent three months with the churches in Pittsburgh and about four weeks in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; while Rev. William Ewing, D. D., the Assistant Superintendent, labored with weak and pastorless churches in the anthracite valleys and in the northwestern part of the state. Dr. Ewing also promoted the interests of the Sunday Schools in those portions of Pennsylvania.

Maryland.

Only two churches in Maryland have received aid, and were served by pastors who were under commission twenty months. Twelve members were added, five on confession. These churches have a total membership of 130 and support two Sunday Schools having an enrollment of 245. The five Congregational churches in the state contributed fifty-five dollars to home missions, of which the two missionary churches gave thirty. One organization, Capitol Heights, paid more than its apportionment.

New Jersey.

Nine missionaries served ten churches an aggregate of 85.5 months. The churches have a membership of 758 and maintain nine Sunday Schools with a total enrollment of 1,078. Last year ninety-nine new members were received into these churches, sixty-four on confession. The churches of New Jersey gave to the Home Missionary Society \$9,554, an increase of \$1,134 over 1917. This is an average of nearly eighty-seven cents per member, including absentees. It is also about twenty-six cents above the national standard. Is it a record for the country? Twenty-two churches paid more than the apportionment to home missions; the home missionary organizations contributed eighty-five dollars.

An independent Sunday School enterprise in Ventnor, a suburb of Atlantic City, has changed itself into the First Congregational Church of Ventnor. The new church has forty-four members enrolled and is about to install a pastor.

The year-old church at Hackensack now has a resident minister.

Pennsylvania.

It is growing increasingly difficult, as the cost of living advances, to find ministers for some of the weak churches in the rural sections of Pennsylvania. The spirit of union is not sufficiently developed yet to make it possible to unite the churches in those communities. Usually the principal services in churches in contiguous communities come at the same hour, so it is difficult to yoke them under one pastor.

Eighteen missionaries in this state have rendered 164.5 months of service with twenty churches. These churches have a membership of 2,368, maintain twenty-

one Sunday Schools with an enrollment of 3,071, and during the year received 102 persons into their fellowship, eighty-five on confession of faith. The twenty churches contributed \$557 to the Home Missionary Society, nearly twice as much as they gave in 1917. The total gifts of Pennsylvania to the home missions of the denomination amounted to \$1,914, \$218 more than in 1917 and probably the largest contribution they have ever made. In addition, the Society received \$736 as the proceeds of the sale of a church property, the organization having long since disbanded.

Virginia.

Three churches have been served by four missionaries. The aggregate of service was twenty-seven months. The churches have a membership of 179, and there are 199 enrolled in the three Sunday Schools. Last year six persons were received on confession of faith by the church at Portsmouth, which, as the result of preparatory work by Rev. C. A. Forbes and the coming of Rev. M. S. Poulson to the permanent pastorate, has taken on new life.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota is still a great home missionary state and its problem of home missions is also, to a large extent, the problem of Christian Americanization.

The Problem of Americanization.

Minnesota has a larger per cent of foreign-born than any other state. These people are, for the most part, from northern and central Europe, although on the iron ranges and in the cities there are many from Southern Europe. Forty-five per cent of our population is Scandinavian, twenty-six per cent German and Austrian, while the remaining twenty-nine per cent represents many other nationalities. There is not a home mission church or field in the state which does not have in its constituency a fair per cent of foreign-born. Every effort has been made, through church and missionary activities, to get into close touch with these people and to inspire them with true American ideals as represented in our Congregational polity.

The effort is being made to draw into closer affiliation with our fellowship our Swedish Congregational churches. There is no difficulty with the other foreign churches within the state; they are all glad to be with us and to enjoy our fellowship. At present there is a tendency on the part of the Swedish churches to enter a distinctly Scandinavian group composed of the Forbundet, Swedish missions and other free churches.

The Problem of Federation.

The idea of federation and union is making progress in Minnesota among our English-speaking Protestant churches. In all we have ten federations. In one notable instance, that of Morgan Park, Duluth, the Christian people of the community have united in a church organized along Congregational lines and with Congregational affiliation. There are several distinctly union churches, unaffiliated, in the state.

Sunday School Activities.

In Minnesota Sunday School work is considered a department of the Conference program. We have no special Sunday School or religious education men, but our

Sunday Schools are fairly well cared for. We are stressing intensive work along the lines set forth in "The Pilgrim Standard," and seventy of our schools have adopted the Tercentenary Chart. An efficient Sunday School Committee co-operates with the Superintendent and District Superintendents, and for expert counsel and direction in this important work we look to Dr. Gammon, whose presence and advice is highly valued. We have also gladly welcomed Dr. Fisher to the state.

Every effort was made to go over the top with our apportionment in 1918. The excessive demands upon our resources during the past twelve months, including the splendid drive for \$175,000 for The Pilgrim Memorial Fund, which is now practically raised, together with the influenza epidemic that closed our churches for two months, defeated our purpose and left us a little further from the goal than was the case in 1917. We raised \$55,537.69 in 1917, while last year we succeeded in securing only \$53,000. We have the conviction that under normal conditions the whole \$60,000 would have been raised. We hope to make that record during 1919. The Every Member Drive was not a success on account of the influenza, and only ninety-four churches were able to hold this Drive on schedule time. Some of those which did hold it were notably successful. However, the churches have all been impressed with a deeper sense of responsibility for raising the full apportionment, and nothing short of the full \$60,000 for 1919 will satisfy us.

MISSOURI.

Missouri believes in the miraculous. Despite the fact that Congregationalism has suffered the loss of twenty per cent of its churches in this state and has discovered that another twenty per cent is in a critical condition, the remaining sixty per cent of the churches is carrying on the work with vigor and is enabling the state to stand forth as to her benevolences.

The Missouri Conference has voted for a ten per cent Increase Campaign in (a) ministers' salaries; (b) resident church members; (c) Sunday School attendance and (d) benevolence. We have accepted as a minimum salary for a single man \$1,000, and for a married man, \$1,200 and free manse.

Whenever possible, the office recommends only Congregationally trained ministers to our vacant churches. Each church of our denomination in the state now has a resident pastor or a Congregationally trained candidate under consideration. Wherever feasible, parishes are being yoked. Will not a first-class man, giving part-time service to a field, do more efficient work than a second-class man on full time? We are bringing up established parishes toward self-support. Twenty per cent of our missionary fields have become practically self-supporting in the last few months.

Our two Congregational academies, Kidder and Iberia, are receiving an additional endowment. Drury, our Congregational college, is raising an additional endowment of \$500,000. We are planning to meet our share of The Pilgrim Memorial Fund—\$88,000. Thus in Missouri we are at peace within our borders and are working in complete co-operation with the boards of the church.

MONTANA.

Montana did its full share in food production and in the number of soldiers and the amount of money provided for the prosecution of the war. It was not far from

the top in all these features of war activity. Twelve per cent of our Congregational ministers went into war service of some sort.

As was the case throughout the country, our church work was interrupted by the influenza epidemic for fully three months, and through it we lost one of our most faithful pastors.

A growing state consciousness and a marked increase of interest in all our state and national work have been noted. Ministers and laymen alike are taking fuller responsibility for the management of our state interests. It should also be remarked that when pastors change fields it is to parishes in Montana instead of to those in other commonwealths. In many instances salaries have been increased, which has had a tendency to keep the workers contented and certainly adds to their efficiency.

The Yellowstone Valley Congregational Club met at Billings in December, 1918, and the members paid their respects to our Pilgrim ancestors and heritage.

Plans are under way for a visitation of representatives of the various denominational missionary societies doing work in Montana. This is to be held under the auspices of the Home Missions Council, and is to be put through as early in 1919 as possible.

The state has gone dry on its own account, and our Congregational ministers and laymen have done their full share in bringing prohibition about. The good effect of this ethical move forward is apparent on every hand.

The returns for the year 1918 show fifty per cent increase in the gifts of our churches for benevolences. It seems certain that Montana will reach its full apportionment.

The Pilgrim Memorial representatives were in the state, and found, when they counted up the results of their canvass, that Montana had gone beyond the amount estimated and expected.

At a recent meeting, our State Board pledged its co-operation to push the Drive for home support and missions in every church in the commonwealth where delay had been caused by the influenza.

A movement is under way for the organization of a Church Extension Society at Billings, where we now have four churches. The plan is to emphasize fellowship for the South Side English-speaking church, the German Church and the Polytechnic, and to tie them all up in closer co-operation with the strong First Church.

Owing to the effect of the war upon the attendance at the state university, and because of the absence in war work of the man who was to undertake the task, the prospect of establishing church and student work at Missoula has been postponed. The Home Missionary Society, the Education Society and the Church Building Society, as well as the State Conference, have all expressed themselves as willing to sustain and push this enterprise; so it is hoped that early in 1919 it will be gotten under way.

The war has halted railway building in several great areas of the state where settlers have located and inland towns have sprung up. These new settlements should be followed with Sunday Schools, ministers and churches. A second church should be established at Great Falls and Butte. There are a number of over-large fields which should be divided and two pastors should be placed in a parish where one is overworked.

There has been less church organization than usual in the year just closed and only three churches added to the list.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska, in common with other states, has had a year of unusual experiences. War conditions have called pastors away from their pulpits and young men and young women from the working forces of the churches. Sunday Schools and Endeavor Societies have suffered by the loss of their best helpers in many instances. During the last three months of 1918 the influenza closed all of the churches part of the time and many of them practically all the time.

However, some things have been accomplished notwithstanding adverse conditions. One new church has been organized, and in spite of many urgent and worthy appeals, contributions for missionary causes have been better than usual. One hundred and twenty-two churches have paid their home apportionment in full, and a larger number than formerly have met the apportionments for all Societies. Although we began the year with a debt of \$500, we were able to close it with all bills fully paid and a small balance in the treasury.

The local Associations held their meetings in consecutive order in April, thus enabling state and national representatives to visit all without loss of time and expense of travel.

The state work has been planned with a view to the new alignment of the National Societies and one of our pastors-at-large has given half his time to the Sunday School Extension Society work. The same general plan will be followed for the coming year.

Plans for the Every Member Drive were set in motion early in the year, and the churches were quite generally committed to the movement, but the prevalence of the influenza over the very months when the plans should have culminated and the canvass been made, completely blocked the movement and prevented it from being carried through. Not over a dozen or fifteen churches were able to make the canvass. However, a considerable number have announced their intention to complete the work as planned, later on.

For the first time in the history of the state our annual Conference meeting was not held. The date was postponed once without the epidemic conditions bettering, and the committee finally decided to call off the meeting. The Annual Meetings of the W.H.M.U. and the W.B.M.I. were also omitted for the same reason.

Nebraska has had some experience with union and federated movements during the year. Two of the strongest churches in Omaha have united, forming one organization of nearly 1,000 members. This new First Central Church has called a strong and efficient pastor, and the plans for the new year promise larger things than have ever before been attempted by either of the churches working separately.

In one community, with no suggestion from outside, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches voluntarily decided to disband and voted to unite in organizing a Congregational church. After all preliminary steps had been taken, help was asked of the state workers to complete the organization. This was given, and the organization has been going along successfully ever since.

Other experiences along federated lines which have been less successful have been attempted, one church entering into a federation which stipulated that no pastor engaged should belong to either denomination in the federation. The result was an enthusiastic start, a final drawing off of the larger part of the Congregational membership into a new movement, which instead of reducing the number of denominations in the community, has added one more and left the original Congregational

church so weak that it is doubtful if it will ever regain its former strength. Two other instances of federation have proved less disastrous.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

War and pestilence have greatly reduced the working force of the missionary churches, both clerical and lay, and have diverted much of what remains into unusual channels. But war and pestilence have offered many new opportunities for the expression of Christian good will and many chances to test the capacity of the churches and ministers for community leadership. It is a source of great satisfaction that the churches have well-nigh universally met the opportunities and the ministers have proven their right to leadership. Every one of our missionaries had a war garden, and several of them enlisted in the forces of material production in shipyard and munition factory.

The pastor of the college church at Durham, Rev. Vaughan Dabney, was granted leave of absence to engage in Y.M.C.A. work, and from February to September bore our commission to the battlefields of France. Town, church and college united in welcoming him back late in the year, and are pledging him their heartiest support for leadership in the splendid opportunities that the college and town offer for Christian service.

The shortage of men for the smaller fields was so marked that in midyear a General Missionary, Rev. James F. Scott, was commissioned to assume pastoral care of these vacant churches in circuit. The influenza, so widely prevalent the last three months of the calendar year, greatly interfered with his work; but, on the whole, this has been the most satisfactory available solution of the problem of pastorless churches.

A pastor has been provided for one church long vacant by co-operating with the Baptist people at Loudon Center, and for the first time in years a woman minister has been commissioned.

The "Border Mission," with headquarters at Errol, and including several towns and plantations in Maine, is now manned by Rev. W. H. Jackson, who, with his wife, a trained nurse, came to the field in the midst of the influenza epidemic, and by their kindly service along humanitarian lines won their way to the hearts of the people. This field is supported by and is under the joint supervision of the Maine and New Hampshire Missionary Societies.

By co-operation of many churches throughout the state, notably, Dover, First, and the very generous assistance of the Church Building Society, the church at Madbury completed and dedicated, free of debt, a beautiful, substantial house of worship, built of concrete blocks. This is the only church in the town, and it is gradually winning a wider constituency and ministering to an increasing number of people. The pastor, Rev. Arthur Brotherston, whose faith and vision and industry, as well as his skill of hand, were indispensable factors in the securing of this church building, resigned soon after the dedication, and has been commissioned to the double field of Alstead and Langdon in the Connecticut Valley.

There have been many increases in salary among the missionary churches, notably one of fifty per cent for Orford and Orfordville, making the present salary \$1,500. Two churches came to self-support during the year—Enfield and North Weare.

Income from legacies is still at a very low ebb, and we close the year free of debt only because of generous special gifts made to the State Society at its beginning by living donors.

Most of our churches participated in the Every Member Drive, with happy results for the coming year both for home support and benevolences.

As the year draws to a close, men are beginning to return from the war and the churches as a whole are facing their tasks with renewed confidence in God, a new sense of the value of co-operative effort, and new standards of consecration brought over from the war period.

NEW YORK.

The review of the year shows that seventy churches have been aided. Of these twenty-three are in the metropolitan field and forty-seven in the state field, fifty-five are English-speaking and fifteen are foreign-speaking.

The review emphasizes the small number of churches reaching self-support, and on the other hand, the large number increasing their pastor's salary.

The total membership of the aided churches is 6,145, and there were added during the year 556. Never have so many pastors received an increase in salary within a single year. The increased cost of living has, however, prevented these churches from assuming self-support. The total salary paid by the churches aided is \$58,000, of which \$35,800 was raised by the churches, and \$22,200 contributed by the Conference. The amount pledged by these churches for home expenses is \$32,800, and for benevolences \$2,340. The Every Member Drive brought out the fact that one of our great causes for lack in contributions for benevolences and home expenses was ignorance of the actual work being done or dissatisfaction with the financial management. The Drive has not only systematized our finances, but it has also increased our benevolences and awakened a new spirit of denominational loyalty and fellowship.

The program of Evangelism now being carried out is uniting our churches, deepening our spiritual life and giving us a consciousness of brotherhood greater than any other similar movement has ever secured.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The year 1918 has had its encouraging features as well as its discouraging ones, but on the whole the work in North Dakota compares very favorably with that of the years which have gone before. The burden of the war was perhaps the hardest the state was called upon to bear. It meant much to have nine of our ministers enter war service and leave their fields uncared for, while the large number of our choicest young men who went to the front was a serious loss to every church. The worst feature of it is that many of them will never return.

There were also heavy financial burdens to be borne, and these were felt by all the churches in the state and especially by the smaller home missionary organizations. The influenza epidemic, too, was a great drawback to the year's work and in some cases was a greater injury than the war. Every church in North Dakota was closed for a time, and some of them did not reopen for three months.

On the other hand, these difficulties and burdens have called out the best in most of our organizations and people, many increasing their contributions to all causes, while a large number of churches have added to their pastors' salaries.

Federating with sister churches has been encouraged where missionary money can be saved by so doing. The work has not suffered thereby. There are in the state

three churches which are cared for by Methodist ministers and one by a Presbyterian, while Congregationalists are supplying two churches of the Presbyterian order.

The war has greatly developed the spirit of true Americanism among us. One out of every four of our churches is German, and yet as time passes the spirit of loyalty to our country has decidedly increased and these organizations have shown a most commendable spirit of devotion to their adopted land under the leadership of faithful pastors. The pastor of the Congregational Church at Hebron was a conspicuous example of loyalty and devotion, and we mourn his death, which occurred October 16th from influenza.

The Sunday School work has been carried on in about the same way as during the past ten years. Each of our general workers has had a home missionary field to care for during this decade, and the Sunday School interests have been looked after as carefully as the church interests. The plan has been successful in the past, and we have reason to believe that it will be in the future. At times in the ten years mentioned we have had the benefit of expert outside assistance, but there was no such help during 1918.

The generous aid given by the Home Missionary Society and the Sunday School Extension Society has enabled us to keep our work moving. Some of the fields have had to be doubled up as a war measure, but somehow every parish has been supplied, which is a great reason for thankfulness.

The home mission forces report a much better year than usual in the eastern part of the state, but the western part has had a hard struggle and the missionary aid has been most timely. The workers are striving to render a faithful stewardship to our Lord and Master, for it is His money which is being used.

It is our unvarying purpose to bring a church to self-support as rapidly as possible. Crop failures and necessary increase of salaries have somewhat interfered with this plan, but the state rejoices in what has been accomplished and the future looks most hopeful.

OHIO.

Ohio has made continued progress in its home missionary work. Twenty-seven churches have been aided and twenty-nine missionaries have been at work, giving a service of 258 months. Because of the scarcity of men, some of the churches which are on the home missionary list have been without pastors and have been ministered to by supplies, which has somewhat relieved the home missionary treasury, but has not helped the churches materially. However, they have been fairly well maintained.

The total membership of the aided churches is 3,278. In 1918, there were added on confession of faith, 261, and by letter, 226, making a total of 477. The enrollment of the Sunday Schools connected with these churches is 3,689.

Two new churches have been organized: Euclid Village Church in East Cleveland, with a membership of forty-two, and Pilgrim, Toledo, with a charter membership of sixty-five, which by January 1st increased to eighty.

Four churches have come to self-support. Two are Lagonda Avenue, Springfield, which has received aid since its beginning, thirty-two years ago, and Park Church, Toledo, which was organized in 1913.

The new Pilgrim Church, Toledo, with the aid of the City Missionary Society, purchased a portable building, which is already too small to accomodate the rapidly growing organization. The church at Hamilton, which was located in a very unde-

sirable section of the city, had the opportunity to rent a fine and well-equipped building belonging to the Universalists, in an attractive and strategic part of the city. The move has greatly benefited the church and will give it a chance to live and develop.

Financially, Ohio has had the best year in its history. About one-third of the churches have met their home missionary apportionment. The amount contributed is \$19,339. This is within \$2,000 of the state apportionment for home missions.

The Every Member Drive, in spite of the handicap of the influenza, was a very marked success. Probably two-thirds of the active churches of the state made a canvass in December or during January. The results in each case were most satisfactory, in many instances surprisingly successful. Many of the stronger churches which had insisted that the apportionment was too high, were amazed to find that the pledges cleared, and, in some cases, exceeded the apportionment.

Cleveland is still the great center of Congregationalism in the state. The City Union, with its large endowment fund, is vigorously pushing its extension work and equipping its churches with up-to-date attractive and serviceable buildings. The Congregational membership has reached the ten thousand limit. Mayflower, Columbus, is steadily strengthening its foundations, and has every prospect of being a growing church.

The federation and community church idea is growing in this state. A number of our churches have united with others in the community on the federation basis. A few have been so united for a long enough period to suggest that the federation scheme is not all that could be desired. The Grandview Church, Columbus, with the community church idea in view, withdrew from our fellowship. A good many churches are eager to unite for more effective community service, but hesitate because of the uncertainty of such a move.

Taking all things into consideration, Ohio Congregationalism is steadily increasing in strength and effectiveness, and each successful year indicates greater things to be done and greater development for the years that are to come.

OREGON.

The war made the work in this state extremely difficult at times and brought about many discouraging conditions. Ministers who were doing successful work were called from their churches, often without notice, to engage in war service, and congregations thus left pastorless often seriously considered closing their doors for the period of the war. Extensive movements of population from what had been considered stable communities to centers of war industries also crippled the financial strength and working force of the churches in many places. The ever-recurring "drives" for money; the unceasing rise of the cost of living, making it imperative for the churches to raise salaries and for the Home Missionary Society to increase its appropriations—all these things threatened to work with demoralization and irreparable loss. However, as the end of the year approached, it was found that real effectiveness had been maintained over the entire field.

Twenty-one of the ministers in Congregational churches resigned their pulpits during 1918. Of these ten resigned to enter war service, which means that twenty-five per cent of our pastors responded to the country's call for chaplaincy and Y.M.C.A. war work. Thirteen new pastors accepted parishes in the state. It is interesting to note that of this number ten have full college and seminary equipment,

and eleven of the thirteen are Congregationally trained men. One has come to us from the Methodist denomination and another from the United Evangelical. There are forty-two pastors in active service in the Oregon churches, nine of whom are in charge of foreign-speaking fields.

No new work was opened during the year, but two fields which had been dormant for a long time were reopened. The outstanding feature of the Oregon work was the dedication of the beautiful new \$17,000-building at Corvallis, where is located the Oregon Agricultural College, with its 3,000-4,000 students. The church at Astoria completed a basement under the present building and is now at work upon a parsonage. Ashland cleared off an indebtedness which had been handicapping the work for many years. Nearly all the churches report substantial additions to the membership, and the Every Member Drive accomplished much in the stimulation for current expenses and benevolences. Continuous efforts have been made to bring the foreign-speaking churches into closer fellowship with us, and the results have been gratifying.

The work of the Sunday School Extension Society has also been handicapped by the unusual conditions. One of the most hopeful of our enterprises is the Sunday School recently organized at Mt. Zion, a suburb of Portland. In the southern part of the state Rev. Mark C. Davis ministers to ten Sunday Schools and he is not only the Sunday School missionary, but is also the only minister and pastor in an extensive series of valleys, while in emergencies he acts as physician and general helper to the people in the scattered communities.

A greatly increased renewal of activity is anticipated in this western country, with its marvellously rich soil and undeveloped resources, and great hopes are entertained for the future of Congregationalism within its borders.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island lieth foursquare, about twenty-five miles east and west by forty miles north and south. Radium-like, its every inch is alive! Its furnaces and machine shops glow! Its textile factories and jewel manufactories hum! In its ample harbors float great naval equipment! It is netted with iron rails, steam and electric! It is polyglot! Here is the stopping-place, the play-place, the working-place of the criminal expert, gambler, prize fighter and grafting brewer and politician on the way between New York and Boston.

Its nine old Pilgrim pioneer Congregational churches, three founded before 1700, five or six founded before 1750, are in service today, a century from birth, by aid of the State Missionary Society, which was founded about the same time as the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and which became the mother of the churches in the manufacturing villages and later of the suburban and city churches, where the foreigner and the native live the modern life.

The year closed with all home missionary obligations fully met and with a surplus in the treasury. Vacant pulpits are receiving able candidates and settling pastors. Two large and modern brick buildings have been added to our equipment. Smithfield Avenue Church, Pawtucket, has been liberated from a building debt, and Plymouth of Providence has completed and dedicated a fine sanctuary. The state is hopeful and is recuperating from the war strain.

The state benevolences aggregate four-fifths of the apportionment (\$26,400 of the \$31,500), with \$16,600 given for "Other and Undenominational Objects."

There are about 10,000 Congregationalists in Rhode Island, 15,000 Episcopal-

ians, 20,000 Baptists, about 50,000 Protestant communicants in all, one-tenth of the entire population. Moreover, two-thirds of the people of the state are either foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. About the same percentage is Roman Catholic. Ninety per cent of the people dwell in cities and villages, ten cities having 10,000 and six over 25,000. The state has a decadent countryside, sparsely peopled, and remarkable as it may seem, there are no country Congregational churches. Swedes, Armenians, Finns, Portuguese, Negroes, Scotch and English (newcomers) are ministered to, but the native stock is growing slender.

All races are represented in the state. In a single settlement in Providence there are 25,000 Italians. The problem is vast. Our courage is tenacious and the State Society has a strong Board of Directors. When the plan for collecting \$88,000 for the Tercentenary Fund was outlined some time ago the Board said, "Come on."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT (THE).

At the beginning of the missionary year Wyoming was added to the Colorado-Utah field, and for twelve months these states have been administered as a district. Thus far the arrangement has worked very satisfactorily, giving to Wyoming the services of a field worker as well as an administrative office, and, when needed, the services of a third worker.

In common with other states and districts much hardship was suffered with the closing of the church because of the epidemic, which also impeded the progress of the Every Member Canvass. Despite this handicap, the churches are very hopeful and very eager to speed up their work. The communities are catching the new spirit of the age, and are crystallizing their efforts around some more definite community programs, with the hope that they may stem the tide of juvenile crime that is following in the wake of the war.

We have increasing evidence that the communities are awakening to the knowledge of their own right and also their ability to undertake the control of their own religious institutions and to guide and direct the policy of work that is to be carried on when they do undertake it. Pilgrim ideals still live and are renewing their strength with each succeeding generation.

There has been an unusually large number of calls and resignations, with longer vacancies than for many years, if ever. Twenty-two men have been called, thirty have resigned and but six fairly permanent supplies were available during the twelve months. At the time of this report there are twenty fields vacant or about to be vacant, and few applicants who are ready to work for \$1,000 or \$1,200 and parsonage.

During the year the Julesburg church federated with the Methodists, and at Paonia a temporary federation has been worked out with the Friends and Disciples. Fountain, which was federated with the Methodists, returned to its own building and services under the care of Rev. S. C. Dickinson, of Colorado Springs. In Provo, Utah, the members of the Methodist church withdrew and joined the Congregational church as the Provo Community Church (Congregational), and called the Methodist minister to the pastorate.

Two new cars have been secured for the work in Wyoming, but at least three more are needed for efficient ministry in that sparsely settled country, while three or more could be used to great advantage in Colorado.

Four new churches and four new Sunday Schools have been organized. Two

new buildings have been completed, namely, Redvale and Raven (Fairview), with a basement completed at Washington Park.

The Cortez church building burned in January. The old Villa Park Church, Denver, was sold and its affairs settled. The courts decided that the Tabernacle church of Denver belonged to the Congregationalists, and this closes a long-standing controversy. South Broadway, Denver, closed its doors and the property is about to be sold.

During the year the Superintendent traveled over 30,000 miles, preaching 113 sermons and giving forty-eight addresses, with innumerable conferences with individuals, and groups. Colorado will need to nourish new churches and Sunday Schools for many years yet, but her constituency will soon be ready to take a larger share of the responsibility by financing them.

There are many fields now ripe for planting churches and Sunday Schools. Routt and Moffatt Counties are our counties by permission of the Missions Council, if we will do the work; but now and then we are challenged to show proof of our ministry. Many thousands of acres were filed upon in these two counties during the year just past. We are being asked to go into some of these newer sections and organize at least three church centers this coming summer. Plans are already on foot to meet this demand.

Many of the new metals, as well as the older precious metals, are to be found in abundance in Colorado, and mining is far more prosperous than for several years, enabling us to reopen some of our churches that were run down and hopeless. Eastern Colorado has been reopened by improved dry-farming methods, and is showing fine growth in its churches.

It is in Wyoming, however, that the greatest strides are being made. Rev. R. R. Shoemaker, formerly of Montrose, Colorado, has removed to Lusk, Wyoming, and taken up the work in that rapidly growing town, which is the center of a great oil development. Inside a month the people have secured new lots and are planning to build at once a practical church building for the special needs of the community. We ought to be in Glenrock and have been asked to take up work in Casper, but do not have the funds. An organization has been effected at Keeline.

Rev. Robert Allingham retired from the City Missionary Society to work for The Pilgrim Memorial Fund, and steps are being taken to have this work supervised by the State Superintendent, reinforced by a committee from the ministers' local organization. Rev. J. N. Trompen is still doing a vigorous work as General Missionary in Colorado, and Rev. Wallace B. Dunn is devoting his time largely to Wyoming in the same capacity. Both report great opportunities that compel the Superintendent to cry aloud for more men and more support for those we already have.

The work of Americanization is proceeding slowly, yet our twenty-four German churches are not unmindful of the fact that many of their members are past the age when a new language comes easily to the lips and that their hearing is slow when the sermon is in English. It is felt that Colorado is to be congratulated on the type of men who are at work in the solution of this trying problem.

SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is caring for ten Czecho-Slovak churches, five missions, and one Polish church. The Czecho-Slovak churches report 95 new members received during the year, and a considerable improvement in the spiritual and financial condition of

most of the churches. The work, of course, was disturbed by the epidemic and by the war, but not without some advantage. All the churches have their service flags, and every star, blue and gold, means patriotism, Americanism, a united people praying and caring for the boys, giving for Red Cross, welfare and relief work, buying Liberty Bonds, etc. Great enthusiasm has centered on the establishment of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic under Professor Masaryk, and all the churches have made generous contributions to the funds used to promote its interests. Professor Miskovsky was temporarily relieved of his school work in Oberlin to serve the Czecho-Slovak Council in Washington.

As to Americanization. Six of the Slavic churches have had classes for the study of English, but since public schools now provide for the work with better facilities, the pastors have encouraged the people to attend these schools. One church, however, maintains a class for women, as the pastor says, to keep them from mingling with a large crowd of strange men, and because the vocabulary they need is more for the home than for the shop. It is difficult for the older Slavic people to study languages. Their education is limited and they are usually too tired after a hard day's work to make much of an evening language course. However, Americanization is not accomplished by the learning of English only; neither is it a new after-the-war idea for these folks. The National Slavonic Society, organized twenty-five years ago, voted in its constitution that one of the main objects is the teaching of English and Americanism. While these people wish to become Americanized, they fear the present movement may be a fad, carried on by incompetents, and one hears the caution, "Better first Americanize the Americanizers and let them practice justice and freedom and brotherhood on the immigrant in their midst."

Slavic Work in Various States.

The church at Braddock, Pennsylvania, calls their street meeting the "crown and glory" of the organization, for they are accomplishing great results. Saloon keepers have tried to stop them, but the police urge their continuance as a means of preserving order. The "Schauffler girl" at this place draws and holds the Slovak children by giving them music lessons.

The Slovak church at Duquesne, Pennsylvania, has been repainted and other improvements have been made. At Christmas religious enthusiasm was high when seventeen fine young people united with the church and more than \$1,000 was raised for the new Czecho-Slovak Republic, with a full apportionment of \$310.

The Polish church at Detroit, Michigan, reports eleven men in service. The pastor has published a Polish hymnal, and has translated Sheldon's "In His Steps" into Polish. A new work has been proposed at Hamtranck, where 25,000 Poles are in need of religious services.

The church at Holdingford, Minnesota, has had to contend with some religious Bolsheviks, but it has united the better elements of the organization more closely for the support of the pastor and the work.

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the church has been reunited for more aggressive work under a new pastor, and financially has had the best year in its history, raising \$1,720. The Slovak organization at Charleroi, in the same state, is offering opportunities in the way of evangelism and Americanization. This church is without a pastor at present.

The Bohemian church at St. Louis, Missouri, has recently called Rev. Jan A.

Valis, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and a product of our American Board work in Bohemia. Through him it is hoped to renew the work among Bohemians in St. Louis and elsewhere in the state.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT (THE).

There are 114 churches in this district. Thirty-two of them are colored, and there are two German and two Indian organizations, the latter having been gathered by Rev. Paul Leeds in his exceedingly interesting work in southern Louisiana, where he has labored with rare devotion and success for twenty-five years. Eighty churches come under our superintendency in the district. Forty-two churches and forty-one Sunday Schools have received aid during 1918 and thirty-nine missionaries rendered 300 months of service. The missionary churches received 279 members, 168 of them on confession. In addition, three men have been employed on two fields in the Panhandle by the Sunday School Extension Society.

Field Facts.

In Oklahoma fewer churches have been aided, largely owing to the impossibility of securing men in the war period, but outstanding features are the resuscitation of our Chickasha church, under the strong, wise, patient leadership of Rev. C. J. Kellner; the brave fight of pastor J. Frank Moore in the strategic and significant field of Muskogee; and the now definitely projected relocation and reorganization of the Harrison Avenue Church in Oklahoma City, with Rev. L. H. Keller, D. D., formerly of Wisconsin, at the helm. There is every indication that his splendid enthusiasm and wisdom will so reinforce this church that our highest hopes for a really strong centrally located organization in the capital city shall be fully and speedily realized. Brave and praiseworthy work has been done on other fields under exacting war conditions.

In Texas, in addition to the large demands of war service, real progress has been made in our city fields. Port Arthur, under pastor W. I. Caughran, has gained in the power of its community influence; Dr. Harrison at Houston rejoices in twenty accessions, a harmonious reorganization and an Every Member Drive that pledged \$2,100 plus \$150 for missions. A new meeting-house has been completed at San Antonio which is entirely furnished and provided for financially, with generous help from the Church Building Society, while, with encouraging growth both in Sunday School and audiences in the new neighborhood into which they have come, Dr. Riley faces the coming days with hope and cheer.

Federation.

We have three cases in the district, one of three years' standing at Hammond, Louisiana, and two in Oklahoma. Okarche has been federated with a Methodist body for two years and the plan seems to be working well. Another, at Weatherford, was effected in the fall of 1918 and has been in operation for four months. With pastors who realize the necessity of fair dealing and the maintenance of denominational relations and faithfulness, federation promises to be a great blessing in some smaller, over-churched centers.

Material Progress.

There is steady, substantial growth in industry, commerce and population in

Oklahoma. The state still leads the country in oil production. Of the 24,948 new wells sunk in the year one-third were in Oklahoma, and, incidentally, 17,131 of the whole number became producing wells. The state has the best wheat acreage in its history. Oklahoma City has a population of 110,000, Tulsa of 70,000, and the state itself 2,202,000. The Superintendent's firm conviction is that we have now come to the moment for a strong, persistent, forward drive. Special difficulties—the war and influenza—have too long prevented a successful offensive. Now every imperative thunders, "Forward to success and power—now, or the moment of privilege will be lost." For that aggressive campaigning we crave the believing, steady support of all our friends.

Then, too, present indications point to Texas as the next great oil state. Vast areas of its mighty plains seem to promise production. The Burburnett and Ranger fields are spoken of by competent oil men as possibly the greatest yet known. In a recent week the daily oil yield was 93,500 barrels, and hundreds of barrels are being constantly added by new wells. Dallas and Fort Worth are becoming oil centers and dizzy with the speculative fever that always comes in the early months of new fields. It is a thrilling prospect. Shall we not share in taking Christian ideals, ministries and spiritual values into these communities swept by the intoxication of commercialism and feverish speculation? It may prove quite as important to carry Christianity into the industrialism of America as to take democracy into the Bolshevism of Europe. Fitting as it is that America should have delegates at the council tables at Versailles, it is equally necessary that the possessors of the spirit and idealism of the Pilgrims should have messengers among those who throng the oil derricks and refineries and the mining fields of Oklahoma and Texas.

The Progressive Spirit in the New South.

In the four states of this imperial district are more than 10,000,000 people, a gain of 1,400,000 since 1910, according to figures published in 1916. Settlement and up-building trend strongly this way. Education, both in extent and standards, is advancing. The spirit of democracy is penetrating the embattlements of ecclesiasticism, and the new age tires of imperialistic policies and creedal bondages. The occasion calls. Paul heard the voice of the Macedonians of the first century. Shall we be deaf to the Macedonian cry of this twentieth century in the swiftly developing Central South? If there are folks who really stand for living faith in the fundamentals of religion, for democracy organized to serve human needs, for ethical interpretation of discipleship to Jesus Christ, then is it high time for those folks to "awake out of sleep" and bestir themselves for the accomplishment of a worth-while achievement in this great vineyard of the Master between Kansas and the Gulf.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

It is increasingly evident that South Dakota will richly repay Congregationalism for its investments in the state. All the larger towns and cities show signs of a more mature development, with modern improvements of every sort, and the farms indicate much of prosperity and business success.

Perhaps one who knows the church work only in a general way will think of the Presbyterian field as somewhat on a par with ours. However, they have thirty-five self-supporting churches, over sixty per cent of which are east of the Missouri

River, while the Congregationalists have seventy-seven English-speaking, self-supporting churches, seventy-five per cent of them being west of it.

Our home missionary fields west of the Missouri are large. That is, our missionaries cover large districts. Of course, the war and unfavorable commercial conditions put a stop to the railroad building which five years ago was prophesied, and there is no rapid influx of population at present. But we have the skeleton of outlying fields of what we anticipate will be very valuable home missionary territory from the viewpoint of rural work, and the investment being made therein now will bring worth-while results in the future. Although the country may be slow of development, it has a sure future.

The difference in the conditions in the eastern and western parts of the state become more apparent every year. Generally speaking, the eastern part is a generation ahead of the western section in development. East of the river we have but sixteen home mission churches, and some of these are grouped churches, so that there are really only seven fields with commissioned pastors. Our missionaries west of the river and in Mobridge are in the newer part, and as many of them cover large territories we feel that it means efficiency and economy to give sufficiently large commissions to make their support somewhat commensurate with the demands of the work. Most of these men are obliged to keep autos in order to cover their large fields. One man, who is both careful and economical, reports that last year it took one-fourth of his salary to pay for the upkeep of his car.

In the eastern part of the state, self-supporting churches are clearly becoming a denominational asset. Benevolences this year have increased more than sixteen per cent over what they were in 1917. The increase of efficiency in church business methods and the demand for an educated ministry promise a future that is well worth looking forward to. We seek to do close and strong team work. This seems to be an opportune but critical time when effective and somewhat detailed superintendence is called for.

A point that should be well considered is that we are doing work for the most part where we are practically alone. We have fifty-nine organized home missionary English-speaking churches at points where there is no other work, and only thirteen in places where the organizations of other denominations are to be found. Where other churches are located, it is pretty safe to say that the Congregational is the pioneer organization. This should make it clear that the territory occupied by us in this state is not over-churched. We seek to go where we are most needed and yet occupy strategically important work.

South Dakota is decidedly a rural state, though we have other resources. The basic principle of its great value to the Union and to Congregational work is the value of a rural population to the nation and the necessity for evangelizing and standardizing its religious life.

West of the Missouri there are some large Indian reservations. Indian "heirship" lands are fast passing into the hands of the white men, and the time is approaching when missionary work for the whites who are settling these lands ought to be planned for. However, our task today is largely to strengthen work which has been initiated and to do intensive work. We have in South Dakota a home missionary schedule which covers the state in all its parts in a strong way. We have large sections not yet open to settlement which later on will call for active initiative. At present we are endeavoring to get along on a basis of minimum expenditure and our

missionaries are reaching out into large districts and covering fields which, as they develop, will call for multiplication of workers and will mean additional parishes.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT (THE).

Georgia.

The release of Assistant Superintendent J. F. Blackburn for hospital work has ended a faithful and greatly appreciated service which has extended over a score of years. The vacancy has been happily filled by the appointment of Rev. W. H. Tillman, of Atlanta, who has taken up the work with much energy. In several of the churches, notably those of the Barnesville, LaGrange and Doerun groups, as also in Union Tabernacle, Atlanta, there has been a distinct advance along all lines. Special attention and study have been given to the needs of the factory districts of Atlanta, LaGrange and Columbus. In these districts no body of churches has arrived at any pronounced success in the way of solving the problems which are part of the life of such communities. The community church would appear to be the most hopeful solution, but the difficulties are very great.

Alabama.

The work in the state suffered through the surrender of Assistant Superintendent Rogers for hospital service during five months of the year. The churches have been loyal and with his return are ready to go forward with new energy. The churches of northwestern Florida, which are under the same supervision as those of Alabama, have been the first to report as having doubled their budgets both for expenses and benevolences. While no new centers of work have opened in this region as yet, Crestview and Dorcas have annexed new territory which promises to greatly strengthen the work.

Florida.

Under the wise leadership and vigorous team work of Superintendent Waldron and General Missionary Enlow, there has been a steady building up at the centers and the opening of new work at some of them. The whole country is debtor to these pastors and churches for their sympathetic ministry to the hosts of invalids from all over the land. Much is made possible in this state that might not be accomplished elsewhere in the South, through the hearty co-operation of a strong ministry that has been recruited from the best churches of the North and West.

The Carolinas.

The centers already occupied are being held, and churches are making an honorable and large place for themselves. In the judgment of the Superintendent the time has come to greatly enlarge our work in these states by placing a General Missionary in the field at once.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

The service of Rev. Neil McQuarrie as General Missionary and Acting Superintendent in these states has been acceptable and efficient. The recent development of mining activities, especially at Evarts and Stearns, has brought to these communi-

ties a large number of families of mountain people and placed them in new conditions, accessible to social and church influences. With pastors capable of leadership, and the assistance of trained women as social workers, a great door of opportunity seems to be opened to us. In Tennessee the work has been carried on largely under the old limitations, but some readjustments of fields, the introduction of some young men as pastors and others, from Berea College, as summer workers, gives new hope for the future.

Pilgrim Church in Chattanooga, is persistently and hopefully working out the downtown problem, while Memphis, First, somewhat discouraged by its lack of a pastor, is still sure that there is a place and a testimony for it.

Of the District in general, it is to be said that there is the best of team work among those having its work in charge. The various educational institutions and "The Congregational News" are co-operating with the Superintendents and with each other as never before, while the churches are getting a new sense of the value and worth of fellowship and the importance of its expression in common service.

The prevalence of the epidemic in the latter part of the year seriously interfered with all work, but in spite of it the budgets, both for local expenses and for benevolence, are expected to show an increase for each of the states.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT (THE).

While the work in the Southwest is often difficult it is seldom dull. Difficulties can always be overcome, but dullness is irksome. However, something usually occurs to prevent this state of affairs. Either the weather gets frightfully dry and the people are in distress, or else it rains too much. If the worst comes to the worst, Brother Villa makes a raid on the border and breaks up the monotony.

This year the Southwest has suffered with the rest of the country in the influenza epidemic. In fact, this section was hit pretty hard, and although the churches were closed from two to five months during the best part of the season, the work has not only held together but has managed to edge ahead a little. The aided churches made a gain of about ten per cent in membership in 1918, not half as much as the year before or as would have been added this year had conditions been normal. About one-half the churches met their apportionment in full. The Every Member Drive was entirely successful in some places and was partially so in most instances, although dislocated as to date.

The year was largely notable because the part of the district where prohibition was not previously in force went dry. New Mexico became dry by popular vote, the largest percentage of dry votes shown by any state. The Mexican people contributed largely to this victory, and it is felt that the missionary work which has been done among them was a humble instrumentality in bringing about this splendid result. As Arizona has long been dry, and El Paso became so as a war measure, the entire Southwest is now as dry alcoholically as it has been for some time aquatically.

The great wave of patriotism that has passed over the country did not stop when it reached the mountains of the Southwest, nor were our Spanish-American friends exempt from its influence. At first, dazed by the war and stunned by the draft calls, they soon came to understand the meaning of it all and they responded loyally. Not a few Spanish-Americans enlisted, and large numbers were called in the draft. Of the men from New Mexico who gave their lives for their country, considerably more than half were of Spanish blood. It is the hope and expectation that this experience

will help these fellow citizens to realize more fully their share in the privileges as well as the duties of citizenship. It is also fully expected that those who return from the army will bring back to village and hamlet a knowledge and experience of the world which they will impart to others, and thus accomplish results that could not otherwise have been brought to pass in a generation.

We look forward to the future with full assurance that it belongs to us. Nature has done well by this section of the country by depositing large resources to its account, and also in so securely depositing them that they can be drawn on only by means of skill and energy. The future is ours because we are determined to make it so. Likewise in the spiritual realm we are laying our plans for persistent, thoroughgoing development of our resources, that we may achieve institutions that fit the Southwest and that will be a worthy part of the Kingdom of God.

SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

The past year was a hard and trying one for both the churches and pastors of this department. During the fall and winter many churches were closed because of the influenza epidemic and some of the pastors were victims of the malady. We are, however, glad to report that none has died as a result of this illness.

Thirty-nine churches and missions have been aided by the Home Missionary Society during the twelve months, and in addition several organizations and preaching stations have been ministered to by our pastors. These aided fields are located in Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. There is but one Swedish Congregational church in Oregon, and it is at Portland.

Washington.

Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Everett are the three churches under our care in the state of Washington. The first named, pastorless during 1917, now has a minister. The pulpit at Hoquiam, however, is vacant, but the work at Everett, with Monroe as a preaching station, is going on very well.

Minnesota.

There are eight churches of this department in Minnesota. The Happyland field has not received aid since April, and the old pastor, who retired some time ago from the Lake City church, still lives in the parsonage and serves the people as he may be able. The pulpit at Wondel Brook is vacant, but it is expected that it will be supplied before long. The organizations at Mankato and Kasota are under strong leadership, and the Culdrum church has come to self-support. The latter is a good, strong country parish.

Wisconsin.

Missionary aid has been extended to nine of our Wisconsin churches. Clear Lake, which has been assisted for a long time, has come to self-support. The people of Glenwood City are alive and interested and are seeking a pastor for their vacant pulpit. Our minister at Merrill became an army chaplain at Camp Funston, Kansas, and a new man has taken up the work which he resigned. Siren and Wood Lake are both being cared for by a fine young laborer in the Lord's vineyard, who is achieving splendid results.

Pennsylvania.

Renovo, with its outstations, has been pastorless since the first of November, but it is hoped a new man will be on the field before long. The old church at Chandler's Valley welcomed back a former pastor last April. When the pastor at Warren took up the work in Plainfield, New Jersey, his duties were assumed by the minister at Titusville. The latter field was cared for by one of the laymen of the parish until the pulpit could be filled. This has been done, but as yet no aid has been asked for his support.

New Jersey.

There are four aided churches in this state, Plainfield, Paterson and Dover, the Plainfield pastor preaching regularly every Sunday morning in our old church at Perth Amboy. The people of Paterson have had no pastor since July, but services have been held more or less regularly by a minister from New York City on Sunday afternoons. The work at Dover, with Morristown as a preaching point, is making satisfactory progress.

Notes of Interest.

There are 1127 members in these churches, seventy-three of whom have been received on confession of faith during the year.

Our General Missionary has labored faithfully in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The annual conference of our churches and ministers in the Northwest was held in Clayton, Wisconsin, one of our outstations. The Association of Ministers was dissolved and the pastors were recommended to join the American Ministerial Associations in their respective districts.

While our churches are not federated with those of other denominations, they are gradually becoming Americanized, and the preaching of the Gospel in the English language is of frequent occurrence.

VERMONT.

The progress toward unification of our state work begun last year has continued. The home missionary organization has established a relationship to the self-supporting churches which is very similar to that which it has sustained to the aided churches, having, of course, financial assistance. This work for the self-supporting churches is now financed by the home missionary organizations, and adjustments in the apportionment percentages have been made to provide for the necessary increase in the budget.

Bearing in mind this unification, the following main lines have been pursued the past year:

1. **Co-operation with the National Programs for the Every Member Drive and for Evangelism.** We found the plan proposed by the National Committee for the Drive to be workable and effective. Our churches welcomed participation in a nation-wide canvass on December 8th, and we expect a notable increase in contributions in 1919, and the raising of the full apportionment at least by the end of 1920. Some of the strongest ministers in the state responded to the call for leadership in Evangelism and attended a thoroughly successful State Retreat. This was followed

by twelve Association Retreats (three Associations combining with others), the attendance at which, and the invigoration of which, brought real satisfaction to those who arranged and conducted them. The association leaders then began a round of visiting the local churches. Whether or not we reach the 250 per cent increase in the number of new churches this year, it is clear that the tracks have been laid for a coming to quarters with this question of an "enlarged and invigorated membership" in a way that has not recently been known.

2. Increasing the Efficiency of the Ministry. By (1) personal counsel; (2) holding a four days' state convocation for spiritual, intellectual and practical stimulus; (3) increasing salaries (thirty increases reported at the last State Conference); (4) helping men to find the right churches for their capacities and helping churches to find the right men for their needs.

3. Deepening the Fellowship of the Churches, especially through the revitalizing of the association meetings. These meetings were more largely attended this year and had a stronger influence on church life because of aid from the state office in arranging what was virtually a common program for all the meetings and securing a strong team of speakers that went from association to association in a way that resulted in a minimum of time and expense and a maximum of effectiveness in speaking.

4. Uniting Churches in Small Communities. Since about May 1, 1919, twenty-seven unions or federations (twenty-four in which Congregational churches were concerned) have taken place and the process is steadily continuing. An organization of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist state and district Superintendents has been effected for the sake of promoting and conserving such changes and the goal of this organization is: "Not one over-churched community in Vermont." The method by which so much progress has been made in so short a time is mainly that of an equitable exchange of fields. This means that the Congregationalists give the leadership to the Methodists or Baptists in one field and they in turn give it to us in another.

WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO.

The work in the state of Washington has prospered during the past year under the missionary efforts of twenty-seven men. Finances have been kept up and missionary salaries and all bills promptly met. The debt of two years ago, which kept the pay of missionaries six months in arrears, has become past history. Few reductions have been made in missionary grants, but practically every missionary salary has been raised.

On July 14th Vancouver reopened its church under the leadership of Rev. W. L. Zabel. Rev. J. M. Dick, our Sunday School missionary, spent three days at Vancouver at that time, and one-fifth of the city adjacent to the church was visited. The follow-up program had to be cancelled because of the influenza, but in spite of all difficulties Mr. Zabel has shown his faith by his works and has bought a lot and erected a house within eight blocks of the church. He began his work with the soldiers definitely in view, and held several "khaki services" which filled the building for the first time since its dedication, it is said. He has now turned his attention to the ship workers and other industrial men who are to become a permanent constituency of the city.

Washington is trying out federation in six places, and has definite community work in other localities where the affiliated church membership plan is bringing interesting results.

Northern Idaho.

The schedule for our fields in Northern Idaho shows an increase in appropriations of \$250 in case all churches are supplied with men. This has been made absolutely necessary by the increased cost of living and the increased cost of getting ministers. The Y.M.C.A. and other war work agencies have set a standard which we must in part approach if we expect to secure the services of any adequate men. Among our most effective missionaries are Rev. Carl H. Veazie, of Wallace, and Rev. Jesse C. Grafton, of Kootenai.

WISCONSIN.

An outstanding feature of Wisconsin's experience for 1918 was the loss, after six years of strenuous and devoted service, of its efficient Superintendent, Rev. L. H. Keller, D.D. Fortunately, Dr. Keller had so thoroughly organized the different departments of the work and so fully inaugurated plans for collecting the 1918 apportionment for special supplementary funds, for the Drive for 1919, and for other important matters, that the momentum helped carry the state much more successfully than many feared through the problems and perplexities of the closing months of the year and the transition period toward a new Superintendent. Another important change in our force is the return to the pastorate of Rev. Frank N. Dexter, after nearly twenty-three years of arduous and devoted service as General Missionary, District Superintendent and State Evangelist.

Rev. O. L. Robinson, formerly Superintendent of the Eastern District, is now state Financial Secretary, and Rev. Philip H. Ralph and Rev. F. W. Heberlein are Superintendents of the Eastern and Western Districts respectively. Rev. Homer W. Carter continues as State Registrar and Pastor-at-Large. During the transitional period special service which greatly aided in keeping the work moving was rendered by Rev. D. Q. Grabill, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Drive for the 1919 apportionment, which was made on the mathematical basis recommended by the National Council, was a worth-while success, in spite of the influenza and war conditions. While only a fraction of the churches could carry out the campaign as planned, there were a fine spirit of co-operation, decided gains, and an optimistic vote to try again. A goal has been set and a standard magnified.

The 1918 apportionment shows improvement, despite the handicaps already indicated, although we are far from the ideal and have not yet, I am sorry to say, reached the time for increasing the ten per cent for our share of the larger fields outside of our state bounds. One hundred and four of our 264 churches, as well as a few whose reports were received too late to appear on the books, paid their full apportionment for the four departments of state work. Some \$2,000 which would not otherwise have been received is directly traceable to special, final personal letters, long-distance telephone messages and wired night letters, sent not only from the headquarters office, but from the two northern Superintendents for their respective districts. This was in addition to the working out of the plan of quarterly statements and a special letter from Chairman Grabill direct to the churches and full publicity in the state paper, "Wisconsin Congregational Church Life."

Americanization.

Americanization in Wisconsin Congregationalism is pushed and furthered chiefly through the ordinary channels for developing and unifying Christian brethren without special reference to agencies aiding different races. We co-operate with the valuable efforts of the National Home Missionary Society in the Scandinavian and limited German work within our borders. But our special endeavor is to reach people as people. That this is largely successful is revealed by the names upon almost all our church rolls.

Sunday School Work.

Our state Sunday School work is cared for in connection with the home missionary work by our district Superintendents and local associations and their representatives, but has not the organized and distinct attention that it deserves and will likely receive later.

Evangelism.

A recently appointed Commission on Evangelism, in co-operation with the national plans and in the furtherance of previous state movements in this line, proposed to stress more than ever pastoral evangelism and ministerial retreats, while also arranging for a special state evangelist later for those who wish this kind of help.

The spiritual life of the churches has received special emphasis which has borne fruit in numerous general quickenings, a goodly number of additions, in an increasing spirit of co-operation upon a high plane, in forward movements, and in the improvement in financial plans and results, all of which signify a higher life and more of it.

THE CITY SOCIETIES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CITY WORK.

It is impossible to make this report comprehensive or nation-wide in its scope, for with the exception of conferences in Jersey City, Baltimore, and Hammond, Indiana, my work for the year was limited to three cities in the Middle Atlantic District—Pittsburgh and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C. It is doubtful whether three cities more unfavorable to Congregational Church Extension could be found in the country, and yet there have been some definite achievements.

My time was devoted to Washington for about six months. During the first two months of the year the fuel famine made aggressive work almost impossible, but I supervised the erection of one of the most convenient and portable chapels in the country and made quite an extensive study of religious conditions in the city. The chapel was completed and opened on March 10th, 1918, and the Cleveland Park Church was organized May 1st, with a charter membership of fifty-one, which was increased to seventy-seven during my stay. On May 26th, less than three months from the date of opening, the church called ex-president Eaton of Beloit to the pastorate. He entered upon his work in September, and during the first six months of his leadership Cleveland Park became absolutely self-supporting, closing the year with a balance of nearly \$100, making payments on a \$7,500 lot, and giving every promise of growing into a strong suburban church. This confirms our belief that there are many cities supposed to be unfriendly to Congregationalism where a strong constituency awaits our leading if we will only launch out in the newer sections of them.

Before the summer vacation two weeks were spent in Pittsburgh in order to make a survey of the city. This had to be done very hurriedly, but I was led to believe that our First Church property should be sold and the proceeds invested in a more promising location. In September I returned to this city and looked over the field more thoroughly. Pittsburgh probably presents one of the greatest problems now confronting the denomination. I think it is likely the most over-churched city in the country, and perhaps the most conservative one in the North, with Presbyterians leading in numerical strength and the Congregationalists not far behind. Our Church Extension Boards have expended a great deal of money in this big city, and yet we have very little to show for it—four English-speaking churches, all poorly located, and all but one dependent upon missionary aid. Four Slavic churches, all with small membership and the most meager promise of growth, complete the list. I feel very strongly that any small or scattered expenditures for either English- or foreign-speaking work will simple be palliative until there can be developed, in some good residential section, one strong, healthy American church as a base, affording local standing, supervision and support. I believe that such work will be fundamental and everlastingly missionary.

Williamsport presents a problem very similar to that of Pittsburgh. There are sixty churches in a town of 35,000. Our church is hemmed in and overshadowed by a dozen stronger ones and is fairly gasping for life. The property has been sold, yielding an equity of about \$20,000. A census of 250 families in a certain portion of the city failed to reveal a single one that was unchurched. During my last week in Williamsport, it was voted to turn the equity over to the Church Building Society, with the provision that half shall become the property of the Home Missionary Society,

in case the church does not secure a new site and building during the next three years.

The next census will probably show that we have over sixty cities having a population of 100,000 or more. These cities afford tremendous challenge and tremendous opportunity for Christian service, but our work in these great centers cannot be successful or fruitful without the most careful direction. Great foresight and many readjustments will be needed, both in the planting and transplanting of churches. Any site may do in a small town, but city churches must be properly located and manned, or much money will be wasted and great opportunities missed.

CHICAGO CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The entire year's work has been accomplished under most unusual conditions. Six weeks of the most inclement weather in January and February; the impossibility of securing an adequate supply of coal; ten weeks of demoralization of regular church work by the intrusion of the Billy Sunday campaign; two months of the "flu"—these have been some of the outstanding and untoward circumstances surrounding church work this past year. Naturally, the churches have needed more consistent oversight than in former years.

The area embraced in Chicago Association, which is the territory of this Society, lacks the immensities of "Mighty Montana," etc., but in five weeks, for example, the Superintendent spent twenty-six evenings with twenty-three churches, traveling twenty to sixty-five miles to make each engagement! During the year, he traveled over seventeen thousand miles over the streets of Chicago and the highways of Cook, Lake and DuPage Counties. During the past year, 373 Sunday supply appointments have been furnished through the office, and pastors settled over thirty-six churches.

It seemed unwise to this Society that every denomination should have Camp Pastors or Civilian Chaplains at every cantonment in the United States. So far as our Great Lakes Naval Training Station was concerned, it seemed to us much better to reinforce our church at Waukegan, helping them to secure a strong pastor, who had had experience among the camps of Texas, and assisting them financially and otherwise to carry out a wide, interesting program of entertainment for the jackies "on shore leave." For the size of the church, we doubt whether a more efficient or ample service for soldiers or sailors has been carried on than that of the Waukegan Church.

For eighteen months, all religious speakers in the camps at Great Lakes to the number of 1,326 have been secured and furnished the Y.M.C.A. by us through our office and attendance at these religious services from the various camps ranged from 100 to 6,000 per service.

During the year, no new church building has been begun by us, but we have come to the assistance of churches that had new buildings under way when the war began. People's Church down in South Chicago, Harvard Church in Oak Park, and Bowmanville Church in Northwest Chicago, rejoice in commodious structures that could only be made possible by the emergency aid which our Society has been able to furnish.

One of the actions taken by our Board during the past year that will be the greatest pleasure to lovers of home missions is that of February, 1918, when by unanimous vote, the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D.D., our honorary superintendent, was made an annuitant for life, his salary being continued to him through all the long years ahead with no reference as to when he punches the time clock in the morning or how much of a summer or winter vacation he may take.

DENVER CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The work of the Denver City Missionary Society was carried on during eight months of the fiscal year by Rev. Robert Allingham, who retired in November, to accept work with The Pilgrim Memorial Fund. The last four months of the year the activities of the organization were supervised from the State Conference office, and the churches have been kept as well filled, if not better, than in the other sections of the state. There has been some consideration of the future of the Society in regard to securing a new man for the superintendency, but it is the general impression that for the present the work shall be directed through the Conference office, with the aid of the city ministers who have been behind the organization.

During the last few months the Washington Park people have been able to hold their services in the little basement provided for them, and their present prosperity causes them to hope that they may soon see the superstructure that will house them in process of building.

During the year the South Broadway litigation has been decided favorably to the church, the old Villa Park Church has been sold, and judgment with reference to the Tabernacle property has been given in favor of the Congregational denomination. It is hoped that the South Broadway property may be sold, as the organization is too weak to be continued. One of the City Missionary Society churches, Pilgrim, is being cared for by a student from Iliff Seminary, though a more aggressive work ought to be carried on in this stockyards district, where the field is largely under Congregational auspices.

It is not possible to give the financial report of the City Missionary Society at this time, but it is thought that with the sale of the South Broadway property all indebtedness will be cancelled.

THE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF HARTFORD.

The City Missionary Society (Congregational) aids no churches, organizations in the city requiring assistance being served by the Missionary Society of Connecticut.

The City Missionary Society maintains an institutional work known as the Village Street Mission, with a mission Sunday School as its center and including clubs and classes of various kinds. It has a superintendent, a resident worker and various part-time workers on its staff. There is an unrecognized, dependent church at the Village Street Mission which gives opportunity for the ministration of the Sacraments and for Christian confession. The superintendent serves as its pastor.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES.

The Congregational Church Extension Society of Los Angeles, representing thirty Congregational churches in and near Los Angeles, was incorporated nearly seven years ago for the purpose of giving first aid in the purchase of suitable sites and the erection of adequate church buildings. It holds two public meetings each year for the transaction of business and the expression of fellowship—the annual meeting in January, usually held in the First Congregational Church, Los Angeles, with election of officers, reports of the year's work and one or two addresses; and the semi-annual meeting in October in one of the other churches, as a "get together" gathering for the new year's

work after the summer vacation, with two-minute reports from the churches. These occasions have brought together about 250 persons each time, with little variation in the numbers but with many changes in the personnel.

The most noteworthy feature of the last two years has been the transfer of the Salem Congregational Church to the Armenian Gethsemane Congregational Church, so that a fine building on a corner lot, once almost deserted by the Anglo-Saxons, teems with the life and vigor of the large Armenian congregation. And now, the great lot of land, 209 feet on Hollywood Boulevard and 200 feet on Sycamore Avenue, the best site in Hollywood, one of the finest residential sections of Los Angeles, will be transferred by the Extension Society to the Hollywood Congregational Church. This property was purchased several years ago at a cost of \$23,000, and the Hollywood Church proposes in the near future to erect thereon the first unit of their house of worship.

Robert Treat Paine, a Boston philanthropist, used to say that there are three causes of poverty: (1) bad housing; (2) neglect of child life; and (3) indiscriminate almsgiving. The same causes may be given for the poverty of many of our churches. The Extension Society proposes to aid the churches, to co-operate with them sympathetically in the selection of strategic positions for their houses of worship, and in the erection of meeting-houses, both useful and ornamental. It seeks to work with and not for the church needing aid, and finds economy in adequate relief. It raises its funds through an apportionment among the churches in its constituency and from individuals, and spends its income from these and other sources as it goes, not having built up as yet any investment fund or reserve.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

As regards the Church Extension Society, the year finds us marking time, and for good reasons. Physical betterments were so thoroughly made that they have not yet needed attention.

We are still in the consolidation age. Fewer units, but larger, stronger and better plants and organizations are now required. As a result, we have two churches for sale—the old Sunset, and Park.

The First Mission, Bethany and Sunset Churches are without pastors. Sunset has been our special care the past year. Until relieved by the sale of the old property we must carry the monthly interest and the annual payment to the Church Building Society.

Now that the war is over and our boys are returning to civil life, we look forward to increased activity and growth in all our churches.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF SEATTLE.

In spite of serious handicaps occasioned by war conditions, influenza and strikes, the aided churches and mission Sunday Schools made substantial gains in 1918. Two of the schools that were closed for part of the year have been reopened with increased attendance and interest.

In one of our largest industrial centers, that of Youngstown, the church building recently remodeled and enlarged, has been the center of interesting groups of peoples

of different nationalities. The building is used, in addition to our English services, by the Scandinavian Branch of the Salvation Army, by the Lutherans, and by the Swedish Mission for evangelistic gatherings. In our English services we have representatives of the Norwegians, the Swedes, the Italians and others. In this district the Scandinavians are most numerous, and they are being looked after by our own church in co-operation with other agencies.

Nearly all our churches, self-supporting and aided, took part in the Every Member Drive of December 8th, and the majority had gratifying results. At the beginning of 1919, therefore, very nearly all our churches had their budgets for current expenses and benevolences entirely underwritten. Preparation for the Drive was seriously hindered by the influenza epidemic, but in spite of all hindrances the campaign was a success wherever it was undertaken with thoroughness. The Every Member Drive to be carried on simultaneously by our churches has come to stay.

There has been for some months in the employ of our Seattle Church Extension Society a young woman as a church and Sunday School visitor. She visits in connection with our mission Sunday Schools and stations. During one month she made more than 200 visits in the homes in the Youngstown industrial district. She is gifted in personal evangelism, and as she goes from house to house, wherever opportunity offers, she speaks a word on personal salvation. As a result of her visits in nineteen Italian homes in the district, some of the children have come into our Sunday School. In another district she went from home to home in the interests of our mission station in that section. The result was a large increase in attendance and interest.

We are planning to pool the indebtedness on several of our smaller churches and to secure in a common effort a sum large enough to cancel it and provide a more adequate support for the pastors. In one of our districts a fund has been started for a new church plant to cost \$15,000. The amount from the city outside the local field will be included in the sum to be raised.

With the war, the influenza and the strikes too, we trust behind us, our churches and missions are hopeful for a splendid year of service and progress in 1919.

THE CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TOLEDO.

A newly organized church which outgrew its house of worship and had to be supplied with a portable building seating 200 persons, and whose congregation is taxing the capacity of this building, is a really dramatic feature of recent Congregational work in Toledo. In brief, such has been the history of Pilgrim Church in West Toledo. For several years past a Sunday School has assembled under the auspices of this organization and more or less regular preaching services have been held. In June, 1918, Rev. Herbert F. Loomis became pastor and it has been under his leadership that the results just noted have been accomplished.

Park Congregational Church, ministering to another section of the city, has made such progress that at the beginning of the year it declared itself self-sustaining. In both these fields there is a strong tendency toward community churches.

There is a large colony of Bulgarians in Toledo. For a year and a half the Society has maintained a reading room for their benefit, and conducted classes in English. On Saturday evenings it is the custom to give talks along patriotic lines. This is a real Congregational Americanization work.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1--'26-'27	1	129	5	33	1	169
2--'27-'28	5	130	0	56	..	201
3--'28-'29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4--'29-'30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5--'30-'31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6--'31-'32	163	169	10	166	1	500
7--'32-'33	239	170	9	185	3	606
8--'33-'34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9--'34-'35	289	216	18	187	9	719
10--'35-'36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11--'36-'37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12--'37-'38	288	198	11	166	24	684
13--'38-'39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14--'39-'40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15--'40-'41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16--'41-'42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17--'42-'43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18--'43-'44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19--'44-'45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20--'45-'46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21--'46-'47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22--'47-'48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23--'48-'49	302	239	15	463	..	1,019
24--'49-'50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25--'50-'51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26--'51-'52	395	213	14	533	..	1,065
27--'52-'53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28--'53-'54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29--'54-'55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30--'55-'56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31--'56-'57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32--'57-'58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33--'58-'59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34--'59-'60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35--'60-'61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36--'61-'62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37--'62-'63	281	48	..	405	..	734
38--'63-'64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39--'64-'65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40--'65-'66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41--'66-'67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42--'67-'68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43--'68-'69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44--'69-'70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45--'70-'71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46--'71-'72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47--'72-'73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48--'73-'74	310	58	7	594	..	960
49--'74-'75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50--'75-'76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51--'76-'77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52--'77-'78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53--'78-'79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54--'79-'80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55--'80-'81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56--'81-'82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57--'82-'83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58--'83-'84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59--'84-'85	349	93	123	882	..	1,447
60--'85-'86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61--'86-'87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62--'87-'88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63--'88-'89	414	109	127	1,100	..	1,759
64--'89-'90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65--'90-'91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66--'91-'92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67--'92-'93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68--'93-'94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,020
69--'94-'95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70--'95-'96	456	151	220	1,227	..	2,063

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71—'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72—'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73—'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74—'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75—1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76—1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77—1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78—1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79—1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80—1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81—1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82—1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83—1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84—1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,667
85—1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86—1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87—1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770
88—1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,741
89—1914-'15	448	134	120	1,033	..	1,735
90—1915-'16	461	137	128	1,058	..	1,723
91—1916-'17	455	128	171	970	..	1,724
92—1917-'18	435	132	158	971	..	1,696
93—1918-'19	390	126	129	857	..	1,502

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	EASTERN STATES.					MIDDLE STATES.				SOUTHERN STATES.																		
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.
1-26-27			1				120	1	7				1	1						1		2						
2-27-28	1	2	2				120	1	9				2	3	3			1		1		2						
3-28-29	40	29	29	1			117	1	10			2	3	6	2			3		2		2						
4-29-30	47	29	27		3	1	133	1	13				2	1	3			3		3		2						
5-30-31	54	31	35		3	21	148	2	10				2	3	2			2		1		1						
6-31-32	62	40	32	1	3	25	156	2	11				2	2	1			3		1		1						
7-32-33	66	50	38	55	4	26	151	3	16				2	2	1			4		1		1						
8-33-34	83	63	42	62	3	34	177	3	29	1			3	2	1			1		3		1						
9-34-35	87	40	42	68	6	37	185	6	22	3	1		4	3	3			3		4		1						
10-35-36	90	50	53	71	6	40	183	5	29	2	1		3	1	1			1		4		2						
11-36-37	107	63	50	74		37	186	6	34	1	1		5	1	1			1		3		1						
12-37-38	71	56	52	76		33	161	7	29	1	2		1	1	1			1		3		1						
13-38-39	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	41	1	3		3	3				1		1		1						
14-39-40	71	55	51	73	2	38	165	12	27	1	2		2	2				1		1		1						
15-40-41	74	47	50	82	4	35	167	11	35	2	1		2	2								1						
16-41-42	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	40	2	1		1	1				1		1		1						
17-42-43	68	47	53	78	3	39	193	10	47	3	1		1	1	2					1		1						
18-43-44	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	44	2	2		1	2	2			1		1		1						
19-44-45	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	51		1		1	1	1					1		1						
20-45-46	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1	1		1	4				1		1		1						
21-46-47	86	44	43	60	6	36	198	7	47	2	3		1	3	1			1		1		1						
22-47-48	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	45	1	3		2	5	1			3		1		1						
23-48-49	80	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	40		4		2	7	1							1						
24-49-50	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	2	1		2	9				2				1						
25-50-51	91	46	61	61	7	45	170	11	42	1	2		1	11				1				1						
26-51-52	96	44	60	54	7	44	157	10	44	2	1		1	8				1				1						
27-52-53	101	46	58	54	9	45	158	9	45	3	2		1	7				2		1		1						
28-53-54	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	44	2	2		1	6				1				1						
29-54-55	92	48	45	43	7	43	140	11	49	1	1		1	7				1				1						
30-55-56	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48		1		8															
31-56-57	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46		1		6															
32-57-58	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49	1			3															
33-58-59	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53	1																		
34-59-60	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48	1																		
35-60-61	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1																		
36-61-62	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4																			
37-62-63	82	39	60	45	6	49	43	2	3																			
38-63-64	77	34	58	60	6	54	42		2																			
39-64-65	77	39	61	59	5	52	53		5																			
40-65-66	78	39	53	61	7	45	58	1	5				1	1				1		1		1						
41-66-67	82	38	65	63	6	30	57	2	6				2	1				1		1		1						
42-67-68	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12				2	1				1		1		1						
43-68-69	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11				3	1				1		2		1						
44-69-70	80	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9				3					1		1		1						
45-70-71	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10				3					1				1						
46-71-72	110	35	58	61	8	36	40	7	6				3									1						
47-72-73	102	39	57	66	7	41	39	7	3				2	1								1						
48-73-74	110	39	51	65	6	39	47	5	6				2	2					1			1						
49-74-75	82	45	45	66	6	48	53	5	9				1	2								1						
50-75-76	90	47	49	73	6	39	51	8	13				1	2								1						
51-76-77	77	40	48	81	6	42	51	9	10				1	2								2						
52-77-78	83	40	57	76	7	44	57	6	7				1	2								2						
53-78-79	86	40	55	71	7	44	47	6	4				2	2								2						
54-79-80	82	55	61	76	8	45	45	7	5				2	1								1						
55-80-81	82	50	53	75	8	44	51	6	5				1	1								1						
56-81-82	95	59	53	75	7	30	43	5	7				1	1								3		1				
57-82-83	80	64	52	72	10	39	40	5	15				1	2				1				3		1				
58-83-84	94	62	53	83	8	40	53	4	23				1	2				8				10		1				
59-84-85	104	66	55	88	7	40	67	8	18				1	2								10		1				
60-85-86	103	64	60	97	9	46	71	4	23				1	1				12				10		1				
61-86-87	99	65	62	97	10	50	67	7	23				1	3				0				11		1				
62-87-88	90	65	57	64	10	52	74	7	25				2	2				7				1		1				
63-88-89	113	73	57	104	9	58	72	9	25				2	1				4				1		1				
64-89-90	118	71	59	127	9	57	76	10	32				2	1				6				3		1				
65-90-91	134	74	49	124	11	54	89	11	38				2	1				16				6		1				
66-91-92	124	80	53	123	13	53	99	12	40				5	1				17				12		1				

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba	
1-26-'27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																			
2-27-'28	2	4	27	9	3	3	5																			
3-28-'29	3	3	43	12	8	6	5																			
4-29-'30	3	5	64	18	12	6	10																			
5-30-'31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																			
6-31-'32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																			
7-32-'33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																			
8-33-'34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																			
9-34-'35	13	7	85	26	29	10	16																			
10-35-'36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																	
11-36-'37	12	7	72	31	31	9	29	1	2																	
12-37-'38	7	7	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																	
13-38-'39	6	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																	
14-39-'40	7	7	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																	
15-40-'41	8	8	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																	
16-41-'42	8	8	66	24	50	6	36	19	12																	
17-42-'43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																	
18-43-'44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	29																	
19-44-'45	3	7	99	46	95	20	65	34	28																	
20-45-'46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																	
21-46-'47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	29																	
22-47-'48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35																	
23-48-'49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33																	
24-49-'50	6	7	97	50	114	33	74	63	37	2																
25-50-'51	6	6	93	59	119	20	80	72	41	4																
26-51-'52	5	6	93	63	117	20	77	84	50	4																
27-52-'53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6																
28-53-'54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8																
29-54-'55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3															
30-55-'56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3															
31-56-'57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3															
32-57-'58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12															
33-58-'59	1	1	77	29	93	65	102	102	34	14	4															
34-59-'60	2	2	79	29	100	68	108	115	41	17	5															
35-60-'61	3	3	75	21	89	2	71	100	127	46	16															
36-61-'62	5	5	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18															
37-62-'63	3	3	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12															
38-63-'64	3	3	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15															
39-64-'65	3	3	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15															
40-65-'66	2	2	33	7	78	10	67	72	104	35	17															
41-66-'67	2	2	38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	19															
42-67-'68	1	1	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23															
43-68-'69	1	1	40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33															
44-69-'70	1	1	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39															
45-70-'71	1	1	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60															
46-71-'72	2	2	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62															
47-72-'73	1	1	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67															
48-73-'74	2	2	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70															
49-74-'75	1	1	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69															
50-75-'76	1	1	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75															
51-76-'77	1	1	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85															
52-77-'78	2	2	26	8	44	32	85	66	80	55	91															
53-78-'79	2	2	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90															
54-79-'80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102															
55-80-'81	1	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107															
56-81-'82	1	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93															
57-82-'83	1	1	33	9	45	30	112	57	62	71	89															
58-83-'84	2	2	41	13	51	45	130	51	62	98	102															
59-84-'85	2	2	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105															
60-85-'86	2	2	43	9	54	54	126	46	78	101	97															
61-86-'87	3	3	38	8	60	54	123	56	79	102	105															
62-87-'88	3	3	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102															
63-88-'89	2	2	43	25	63	56	148	83	90	115	98															
64-89-'90	2	2	46	31	68	56	149	80	105	133	79															
65-90-'91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78															
66-91-'92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65															

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES						MIDDLE STATES				SOUTHERN STATES																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67—'92-'93..	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	..	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..	
68—'93-'94..	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	2	2	..	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..	
69—'94-'95..	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	26	33	..	9	9	29	28	9	40	9	2	..
70—'95-'96..	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	23	35	..	28	6	38	28	2	44	3	..	..
71—'96-'97..	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	23	41	..	28	8	35	7	9	46	2	..	..
72—'97-'98..	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	20	47	..	5	5	53	7	5	38	7	1	..
73—'98-'99..	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	18	40	..	7	3	27	6	..	52	2	1	..
74—'99-1900	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	23	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	43	6	3	..
75—'00-'01..	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	20	38	..	6	3	33	12	..	46	2	3	..
76—'01-'02..	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	1	50	2	4	..
77—'02-'03..	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	35	35	..	7	2	30	10	1	50	8	6	..
78—'03-'04..	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	40	31	..	8	2	28	11	4	56	5	6	..
79—'04-'05..	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	..	2	..	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	6	39	3	7	..	..
80—'05-'06..	95	50	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	5	40	3	4	..
81—'06-'07..	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	32	10	..	3	1	31	9	3	31	3	5	..
82—'07-'08..	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	..	26	19	..	8	1	17	16	..	44	5	5	..
83—'08-'09..	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	25	15	..	8	1	22	13	..	46	4	3	..
84—'09-'10..	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	6	..
85—'10-'11..	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	..	4	..	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	7	..
86—'11-'12..	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	..	4	..	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	7	..
87—'12-'13..	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	..	8	..	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	8	..
88—'13-'14..	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	..	10	..	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	7	..
89—'14-'15..	97	54	43	155	15	84	72	20	41	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	22	12	..	3	1	24	10	..	22	6	5	..
90—'15-'16..	96	53	47	163	16	86	76	13	37	..	3	..	3	..	8	..	13	10	..	3	1	24	14	..	31	8	8	..
91—'16-'17..	97	50	42	168	17	81	73	18	37	..	4	..	4	..	9	..	19	13	..	7	2	27	14	..	32	15	10	..
92—'17-'18..	75	46	47	171	14	82	79	15	38	..	3	..	4	..	8	..	24	11	..	7	1	31	21	..	27	8	10	..
93—'18-'19..	70	37	40	155	15	73	79	9	20	..	4	2	6	..	10	..	10	18	..	5	2	21	16	..	22	4	9	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of The American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the Missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operation, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																									
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba			
67-'92-'93.....	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	..	..			
68-'93-'94.....	4	..	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	51	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	..	..			
69-'94-'95.....	3	..	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	..	..			
70-'95-'96.....	2	..	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	50	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	145	29	79	..	..			
71-'96-'97.....	4	..	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	59	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	..	..			
72-'97-'98.....	3	..	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	..	..			
73-'98-'99.....	2	..	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	..			
74-'99-1900....	2	..	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6			
75-'00-'01.....	2	..	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3			
76-'01-'02.....	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	55	98	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4			
77-'02-'03.....	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6			
78-'03-'04.....	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	..	19	94	33	80	4	6			
79-'04-'05.....	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	..	17	86	26	80	2	7			
80-'05-'06.....	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	..	18	74	27	60	2	7			
81-'06-'07.....	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	..	18	83	22	51	2	5			
82-'07-'08.....	2	..	39	14	30	16	76	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	..	15	93	34	78	..	7	..			
83-'08-'09.....	3	..	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	40	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	..	13	88	40	81	1	7			
84-'09-'10.....	2	..	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	..	16	90	28	89	2	..			
85-'10-'11.....	2	..	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	..	13	94	29	84	3	..			
86-'11-'12.....	2	..	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	70	47	25	52	6	..	16	97	27	100	4	..			
87-'12-'13.....	1	..	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	..	17	99	37	96	2	..			
88-'13-'14.....	1	..	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	..	27	85	39	89	3	..			
89-'14-'15.....	2	..	43	20	115	40	69	55	42	45	35	34	91	68	34	19	61	4	..	33	102	40	80	3	..			
90-'15-'16.....	2	..	44	15	92	39	64	49	39	40	31	42	92	71	37	21	56	6	..	27	113	39	71	3	..			
91-'16-'17.....	9	3	42	16	97	28	71	42	40	52	33	45	93	67	43	18	66	4	..	29	104	38	42	3	..			
92-'17-'18.....	9	2	38	16	97	28	65	45	43	49	32	42	83	69	53	17	66	6	..	24	104	33	51	4	..			
93-'18-'19.....	6	3	41	13	87	18	58	43	32	59	28	36	74	71	43	16	53	5	..	17	84	33	42	4	..			

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent a Territory; in 1825, it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by Missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Number of missionaries	Not in com- mission the preceding year	Churches and preaching sta- tions served	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense per year's labor	Average ex- pense per missionary
1-26-27....	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28....	20,035 78	17,849 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	89
3-28-29....	26,997 31	26,814 96	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30....	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31....	48,124 73	47,247 60	463	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32....	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	301	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33....	68,627 17	66,277 06	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	159	109
8-33-34....	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	493	2,736	.....	172	116
9-34-35....	88,803 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	Pupils	170	116
10-35-36....	101,505 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	169	122
11-36-37....	85,701 59	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39....	82,564 63	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40....	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41....	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	169	123
16-41-42....	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-44....	101,904 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19-44-45....	121,946 28	118,366 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-46....	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47....	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-48....	140,797 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49....	145,925 91	143,323 46	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50....	157,760 78	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-51....	150,940 25	153,817 90	1,065	211	1,820	863	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52....	160,062 25	164,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	852	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-53....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	199	160
28-53-54....	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-55....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	203	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-58....	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59....	188,139 29	187,084 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60....	185,216 17	192,737 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61....	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-61-62....	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-63....	164,884 29	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64....	195,537 89	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39-64-65....	186,897 50	189,905 39	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66....	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67....	212,567 63	227,963 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42-67-68....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69....	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-70....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	240	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-70-71....	264,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72....	294,566 86	281,182 50	901	230	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-73....	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74....	290,120 34	287,662 91	909	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75....	308,896 82	296,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	249	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-76-77....	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-78....	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-79....	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80....	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55-80-81....	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,922	99,898	363	276
56-81-82....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,632	104,308	425	318
57-82-83....	370,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84....	385,004 70	419,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	463	318
59-84-85....	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	471	324
60-85-86....	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,469	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87....	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,331	129,350	454	312
62-87-88....	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,584	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	323
63-88-89....	542,251 00	597,049 11	1,723	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	347
64-89-90....	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,849	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	467	327
65-90-91....	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,912	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	351
66-91-92....	662,780 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	505	346
67-92-93....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts		Expendi- tures		Number of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion in the pre- ceding year	Churches and preaching sta- tions served	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible class pupils	Average ex- pense per year's labor	Average ex- pense per mis- sionary
68-'93-'94..	\$621,608	56	\$701,441	16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	\$483	\$349
69-'94-'95..	627,699	14	678,003	50	1,997	555	4,104	1,439	13,040	180,813	472	340
70-'95-'96..	777,747	95	699,855	36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	464	343
71-'96-'97..	588,318	52	651,491	11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98..	592,227	86	590,597	45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99..	516,245	79	535,037	49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900	532,336	08	520,835	82	1,762	459	2,951	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01	538,986	35	494,139	71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-'02	602,462	24	548,676	55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,373	404	297
77-1902-'03	560,517	30	547,014	51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	292
78-1903-'04	444,501	27	570,629	91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05	476,760	54	534,921	17	1,781	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06	494,329	73	497,601	99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-'07	478,576	57	474,532	01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	460	302
82-1907-'08	544,720	11	511,079	31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	410	305
83-1908-'09	522,975	51	515,773	41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-'10	662,175	19	519,670	86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-1910-'11	531,999	07	562,260	68	1,677	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	308
86-1911-'12	594,691	18	590,932	81	1,763	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-1912-'13	620,929	06	602,932	92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-1913-'14	666,280	77	647,441	91	1,788	.....	2,592	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354
89-1914-'15	641,727	12	648,190	36	1,735	.....	2,345	1,208	13,739	131,996	536	373
90-1915-'16	641,840	32	638,007	17	1,723	.....	2,396	1,389	13,977	143,986	460	370
91-1916-'17	681,498	74	652,286	22	1,724	.....	2,423	1,301	14,699	145,509	501	378
92-1917-'18	660,764	31	650,039	22	1,696	.....	2,252	1,234	13,157	140,197	527	383
93-1918-'19	695,365	47	651,627	64	1,502	.....	2,054	1,149	8,975	122,671	567	434

1. The total home missionary receipts reported for the ninety-three years are \$30,702,180.83.

2. The total years of labor are 81,494.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the work of the Society.

OFFICIAL CITY ORGANIZATIONS

City.	Corresponding Officer.
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton, Esq.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson, Esq.
Chicago, Ill.	Reuben L. Breed, D.D.
	J. C. Armstrong, D.D., Emeritus.
Cincinnati, O.	
Cleveland, O.	Rev. G. LeGrand Smith (Cong'l Union).
Columbus, O.	Rev. Edward J. Converse.
Denver, Colo.	William J. Minchin, D.D.
Detroit, Mich.	Clarence J. Chandler, Esq.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.
Kansas City, Mo.	Nat Spencer, Esq. (Cong'l Union).
Los Angeles, Cal.	George F. Kenngott, Ph.D.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Rev. Howell D. Davies.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. Ernest A. Allin (Twin City Supt.)
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. Edward F. Goin (Cong'l Union).
New York, N. Y.	Charles W. Shelton, D.D.
Oakland, Cal.	Francis J. Van Horn, D.D.
Peoria, Ill.	Rev. Arthur R. McLaughlin
Philadelphia, Penn.	Rev. David Leyshon.
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus, Esq.
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. Clarence R. Gale
Sioux City, Iowa.	H. P. Guiney, Esq.
Springfield, Mass.	Alfred B. Morrill, Esq. (Cong'l Union).
St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. Alfred R. Atwood.
St. Paul, Minn.	Rev. Ernest A. Allin (Twin City Supt.).
Toledo, O.	J. Weir Coover, Esq.
Worcester, Mass.	Rev. Ellsworth W. Phillips.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1918-1919

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1918-1919

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

RECEIPTS.

Contributions (see table on page 73):

Churches	\$ 64,953.59
Sunday Schools	2,450.68
Young People's Societies	159.09
Women's Societies	21,779.27
Individuals	13,885.04
New Jersey Home Missionary Society	850.00
	\$104,077.67

From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan: * 42,043.64
(see table on page 70.)

Legacies, Transfers, Etc.:

Total legacies for the year	\$145,259.57
Matured Conditional Gifts	40,900.00
	\$186,159.57
Less proportion of annuities	\$ 1,457.13
Less legacy expenses	1,286.76
To Equalization Fund	63,415.68
	66,159.57
	\$120,000.00
From Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund	5,000.00
Sundry gains and transfers	88.98
	125,088.98

Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends	\$ 62,900.60
Less interest added to principal of certain funds	\$11,764.70
Less investment expenses	187.90
	11,952.60
	50,948.00

Total Receipts of National Society\$322,158.29

Receipts of Constituent State Societies:

Total receipts as reported (see table on page 72)	\$385,772.57
Less amount received by national Society from Constituent State Societies on per- centage plan	42,043.64
	343,728.93

Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors 29,478.25

Total Receipts of National, State and City Societies\$695,365.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 71)\$202,916.93

Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:
(see detailed table on page 70) 32,768.13

Administration:

Salaries, Secretarial Department	\$10,383.34	
Salaries, Treasury Department	3,900.00	
		\$14,283.34
Clerical Services		10,917.42
Traveling Expenses		5,465.47
Midwinter Meeting		1,460.30
		<u>32,126.53</u>

General Expenses:

Rent	\$ 3,819.99	
Special Platform Work	2,438.89	
Inter-society Expenses	4,153.17	
Tercentenary Evangelistic Campaign	3,119.85	
Stationery and Supplies	1,600.77	
Postage, Freight and Express	1,887.60	
Women's Union Collection Expenses	543.77	
Interest on Loans	443.12	
Office Furniture	225.64	
Telephone and Telegraph	407.23	
Miscellaneous Expenses	878.72	
Advertising	370.78	
S. S. Efficiency Program	167.59	
Publications—		
"The American Missionary"	\$4,348.63	
Books, leaflets and cuts ... \$4,489.07		
Less sales refund	761.52	3,727.55
Annual Report and Handbook	476.48	
		<u>8,552.66</u>
		28,609.78

Interest on Conditional Gifts:

Total interest paid	\$19,171.55	
Less amount charged against matured gifts ..	1,457.13	
		<u>17,714.22</u>

Honorary Salaries 2,000.00

Total Disbursements of National Society \$316,135.59

Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:

Total disbursements as reported (see table on page 72)	\$338,781.93
Less amount paid by National Society to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan (see table on page 70)	32,768.13
	<u>\$306,013.80</u>

Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors . 29,478.25

Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies \$651,627.64

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR.

Receipts:

Contributions	\$104,077.67	
From Constituent State Societies on percentage plan	42,043.64	
Legacies, etc. (net)	125,088.98	
Income from Investments (net)	50,948.00	
		<u>\$322,158.29</u>

Disbursements:

Missionary Labor	\$202,916.93	
Paid to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan	32,768.13	
Administration	32,126.53	
General Expenses	28,609.78	
Interest on Conditional Gifts (net)	17,714.22	
Honorary Salaries	2,000.00	
		<u>316,135.59</u>

Deficit March 31, 1918	5,200.23	
		<u>\$321,335.82</u>

Balance March 31, 1919	\$	822.47
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RECEIPTS FROM CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES AND PAY- MENTS TO THEM ON PERCENTAGE PLAN.

	Received from	Paid to
California (North)	\$ 502.80	\$ 64.16
California (South)	734.92	148.51
Connecticut	7,506.23	5,562.11
Illinois	3,410.77	569.17
Iowa	3,728.57	36.94
Kansas	419.16	66.88
Maine	1,009.93	331.03
Massachusetts	11,150.79	10,667.46
Michigan	2,651.90	129.29
Minnesota	807.17	689.57
Missouri	385.94	22.80
Nebraska	461.50	50.50
New Hampshire	2,071.92	1,462.04
New York	1,403.23	10,005.60
Ohio	2,135.28	460.37
Rhode Island	852.75	453.79
Vermont	1,199.59	1,799.30
Washington	47.68	43.76
Wisconsin	1,563.51	204.85
	<u>\$42,043.64</u>	<u>\$32,768.13</u>

MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY BY FIELDS.

In Cooperating States and Missionary Districts:

	Churches—English-speaking	Foreign-speaking
Alabama.....	\$ 3,622.21	
Alaska.....	4,254.66	
Arizona.....	4,253.31	
Arkansas.....	242.79	
Colorado.....	12,644.34	\$ 3,535.03
Florida.....	9,528.14	
Georgia.....	5,123.39	
Idaho.....	3,715.98	879.64
Idaho, North.....	2,475.31	
Indiana.....	4,252.45	411.79
Kentucky.....	1,691.84	
Louisiana.....	1,411.15	
Maryland.....	565.19	
Montana.....	17,544.25	2,599.13
New Jersey.....	3,850.37	2,102.88
New Mexico.....	2,012.88	
North Carolina.....	3,013.84	
North Dakota.....	17,913.34	288.25
Oklahoma.....	7,782.57	205.90
Oregon.....	7,428.26	2,078.82
Pennsylvania.....	6,667.10	4,822.35
South Carolina.....	515.43	
South Dakota.....	18,135.08	1,244.51
Tennessee.....	1,777.31	
Texas.....	7,489.36	
Texas, West.....	931.21	
Utah.....	1,644.93	
Virginia.....	1,124.33	36.70
Wyoming.....	6,582.27	938.39

\$158,193.29 \$19,143.39 \$177,336.68

In Constituent States (foreign-speaking churches):

California (North).....	\$ 2,986.50	
Iowa.....	305.86	
Kansas.....	274.32	
Michigan.....	918.23	
Minnesota.....	4,414.18	
Missouri.....	584.67	
Nebraska.....	2,462.19	
New York.....	625.32	
Ohio.....	1 251.20	
Washington.....	2,356.55	
Wisconsin.....	1,614.40	17,793.42

Other Disbursements:

City Work.....	\$ 1,757.46	
Armenian Pastor-at-Large.....	300.00	
Bulgarian Pastor-at-Large.....	1,250.00	
Vancouver, Washington, Special Grant.....	549.38	
Special Contributions for and forwarded to fields not covered by our regular schedule.....	3,929.99	7,786.83

Total Missionary Labor Disbursements:..... \$202,916.93

NOTE.—Total expended for foreign speaking work was \$38,486.81. Divided among the nationalities as follows: German, \$15,957.58; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$10,501.43; Swedish, \$4,598.20; Finnish, \$2,173.96; Italian, \$3,705.64; Bulgarian, \$1,250.00; Armenian, \$300.00.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS.

	Contributions	Legacies	Income from Invest- ments, etc.	Total Receipts*	Expenditure for Missionary Work
California (North) .	\$ 8,076.66	\$.....	\$ 3,533.97	\$ 11,610.63	\$ 12,374.45
California (South) .	16,608.39	.....	622.26	17,230.65	12,843.43
Connecticut	17,467.99	14,000.00	18,830.52	50,298.51	28,983.03
Illinois	13,216.99	846.23	3,954.31	18,017.53	12,091.81
Iowa	15,060.03	700.00	1,949.52	17,709.55	14,805.40
Kansas	8,383.32	.....	1,105.50	9,488.82	8,610.30
Maine	9,842.99	2,000.00	4,203.33	16,046.32	14,688.91
Massachusetts	42,817.20	13,961.35	12,733.42	69,511.97	76,558.14
Michigan	18,776.31	5,000.00	2,703.79	26,480.10	16,894.17
Minnesota	18,909.21	1,000.00	4,120.66	24,029.87	25,824.28
Missouri	7,360.26	.....	201.88	7,562.14	7,813.57
Nebraska	10,151.98	.....	1,632.62	11,784.60	9,002.83
New Hampshire ...	5,938.51	1,500.00	6,965.78	14,404.29	10,637.44
New York	24,654.78	.....	93.03	24,747.81	24,469.86
Ohio	18,587.06	.....	334.67	18,921.73	15,972.37
Rhode Island	3,498.90	.....	849.74	4,348.64	3,557.50
Vermont	4,301.08	100.00	5,819.39	10,220.47	11,537.34
Washington	13,840.27	.....	.....	13,840.27	12,132.91
Wisconsin	15,330.56	.....	4,188.11	19,518.67	19,984.19
	<u>\$272,822.49</u>	<u>\$39,107.58</u>	<u>\$73,842.50</u>	<u>\$385,772.57</u>	<u>\$338,781.93</u>

*Not including amount received from national treasury in percentage division.

CONTRIBUTIONS, ETC., TO NATIONAL SOCIETY IN DETAIL BY STATES

	Churches, Individuals, Etc.	Legacies	Constituent State Societies	Total
Alabama	\$ 124.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 124.00
Alaska	51.85	.....	.....	51.85
Arizona	598.74	.....	.....	598.74
Arkansas	15.10	.....	.....	15.10
California (North)	96.29	100.00	502.80	699.09
California (South)	155.32	2,613.02	734.92	3,503.26
Colorado	5,243.80	250.00	.....	5,493.80
Connecticut	23,726.11	70,084.77	7,506.23	101,317.11
District of Columbia	1,212.63	.....	.....	1,212.63
Florida	1,268.58	.....	.....	1,268.58
Georgia	348.39	.....	.....	348.39
Idaho	544.32	.....	.....	544.32
Illinois	707.77	38,744.37	3,410.77	42,862.91
Indiana	1,186.52	.....	.....	1,186.52
Iowa	685.69	3,000.00	3,728.57	7,414.26
Kansas	167.61	.....	419.16	586.77
Kentucky	25.47	.....	.....	25.47
Louisiana	121.45	.....	.....	121.45
Maine	403.32	.....	1,009.93	1,413.25
Maryland	123.61	.....	.....	123.61
Massachusetts	23,455.50	19,516.14	11,196.22	54,167.86
Michigan	244.10	952.50	2,651.90	3,848.50
Minnesota	1,043.91	.....	761.74	1,805.65
Mississippi	4.55	.....	.....	4.55
Missouri	47.00	.....	385.94	432.94
Montana	1,119.08	.....	.....	1,119.08
Nebraska	699.78	.....	461.50	1,161.28
New Hampshire	3,635.83	233.72	2,071.92	5,941.47
New Jersey	8,002.78	81.00	.....	8,083.78
New Mexico	153.00	.....	.....	153.00
New York	7,509.68	7,976.09	1,403.23	16,889.00
North Carolina	271.86	.....	.....	271.86
North Dakota	3,453.33	.....	.....	3,453.33
Ohio	485.89	55.75	2,135.28	2,676.92
Oklahoma	597.86	.....	.....	597.86
Oregon	1,744.26	.....	.....	1,744.26
Pennsylvania	2,741.72	6.17	.....	2,747.89
Rhode Island	482.52	248.40	852.75	1,583.67
South Carolina	37.50	.....	.....	37.50
South Dakota	4,302.98	.....	.....	4,302.98
Tennessee	82.12	.....	.....	82.12
Texas	1,554.05	.....	.....	1,554.05
Utah	107.85	.....	.....	107.85
Vermont	4,044.69	1,397.64	1,199.59	6,641.82
Virginia	59.51	.....	.....	59.51
Washington	1,031.93	.....	47.68	1,079.61
Wisconsin	204.10	.....	1,563.51	1,767.61
Wyoming	138.52	.....	.....	138.52
Canada	15.50	.....	.....	15.50
	\$104,077.67	\$145,259.57	\$42,043.64	\$291,380.88

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 4, 1919.

PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1918 \$1,144,654.58

Additions During Year:

Conditional Gift Fund	\$ 17,251.08	
Strong Memorial Fund	137,417.58	
T. S. Johnson Fund	27,700.00	
Oliver T. Hotchkiss Fund	500.00	
N. S. Wordin Fund (income added)	11,121.32	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund (income added) ...	255.91	
General Reserve Fund	2,838.13	
Legacy Equalization Fund:		
Matured Conditional Gifts	\$39,442.87	
Legacies	19,015.68	58,458.55
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund (income added) .	337.97	
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund	1,650.00	
		<u>257,530.54</u>
		\$1,402,185.12

Reductions During the Year:

Conditional Gift Fund	\$ 40,900.00	
Temporary Funds	545.00	
		<u>41,445.00</u>

Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1919 \$1,360,740.12

LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS, MARCH 31, 1919.

Conditional Gift Fund	\$339,407.42
Legacy Equalization Fund	133,416.22
Temporary Investment Fund	2,800.00
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund	2,165.58
General Reserve Fund	2,838.13

Permanent Funds:

N. S. Wordin Fund	\$235,794.46
Strong Memorial Fund	137,417.58
James McQuesten Fund	100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer Fund	50,000.00
Swett Exigency Fund	50,000.00
Mary E. Wilde Fund	31,169.00
A. W. Kenney Fund	30,000.00
Harriet R. Ballou Fund	30,000.00
T. S. Johnson Fund	27,700.00
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund	20,939.42
C. S. Beaslee Trust Fund	18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage Fund	15,000.00
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund	15,000.00
Alice E. Luther Fund	12,400.70
W. W. Laird Fund	10,000.00
E. M. Condit Trust Fund	8,750.00
C. L. Ford Fund	7,575.38
Susan Goddard Fund	6,289.05
Dr. M. Spaulding Fund	5,431.12
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund	5,526.79

SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS—Continued.

Mary A. Goddard Fund	5,171.62	
Mary L. Bowers Fund	5,000.00	
Robert Hamilton Fund	5,000.00	
G. L. Newton Fund	5,000.00	
S. B. Lord Fund	4,975.00	
Sarah M. Allen Memorial Fund	4,000.00	
F. B. Dingley Fund	2,754.30	
Amory Woodbury Fund	2,400.00	
Catherine A. Blakeman Fund	2,000.00	
Martha J. Kimball Fund	2,000.00	
J. H. Merrill Fund	2,000.00	
Maria R. Warriner Fund	2,000.00	
Luther Farnum Trust Fund	1,900.00	
George W. Mabie Fund	1,600.00	
Elvira S. Spalding Fund	1,532.52	
H. G. Story Fund	1,450.69	
L. S. Baker Fund	1,000.00	
C. N. Hayward Fund	1,000.00	
Mary B. Skinner Fund	1,000.00	
Mary B. Spalding Trust Fund	1,000.00	
J. S. Stone Fund	1,000.00	
Sarah Townsend Fund	1,000.00	
G. W. Tuttle Fund	1,000.00	
Edward Taylor Fund	900.00	
S. A. Hopkins Fund	897.05	
Timothy Moore Fund	875.00	
George Z. Mechling Fund	690.00	
H. M. Keener Fund	500.00	
Maria E. McMaster Fund	500.00	
Henry Sedgwick Fund	500.00	
Helen S. James Fund	500.00	
Oliver T. Hotchkiss Fund	500.00	
H. W. Avery Fund	100.00	
A. H. Bray Fund	100.00	
W. L. Durand Fund	100.00	
S. F. C. Selden Trust Fund	100.00	
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward	100.00	
		880,069.90
		<u>\$1,360,697.25</u>

These Funds are invested as follows:

Mortgages (see list of securities following) ..	\$462,640.51	
Railroad Bonds " " ..	387,290.25	
Railroad Stocks " " ..	38,724.00	
Miscellaneous Bonds " " ..	237,459.32	
Miscellaneous Stocks " " ..	153,524.18	
Real Estate " " ..	56,087.46	
Savings Bank Deposits " " ..	151.97	
Promissory Notes " " ..	850.00	
Miscellaneous Investments " " ..	5,200.00	
Uninvested Cash ..	18,769.56	
		<u>\$1,360,697.25</u>

ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY MARCH 31, 1919.

Mortgages.

124 first mortgages on real estate.....average rate 5.81% \$462,640.51

Railroad Bonds.

30 West Shore.....	4%	\$ 30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago, & St. Louis.....	4%	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawana & Western.....	4%	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry.....	4½%	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific & Great Northern.....	4%	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph and Grand Island.....	4%	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley.....	4½%	1,000.00
27 Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	4%	25,356.25
1 Union Pacific.....	4%	500.00
26 Baltimore and Ohio.....	4%	24,826.25
25 Delaware and Hudson.....	4%	24,872.50
20 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4%	19,187.50
25 Louisville and Nashville.....	4%	24,512.50
25 Union Pacific.....	4%	24,311.25
16 Manhattan Railway.....	4%	15,515.00
1 New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	6%	1,315.00*
25 St. Louis Southwestern.....	4%	22,921.25
15 Chicago and Erie.....	5%	16,725.00
1 Southern Pacific.....	4%	500.00*
6 New York, New Haven & Hartford (debentures).....	6%	654.00*
1 Boston & Maine (coupon).....		1,000.00*
1 Boston & Maine (registered).....		1,260.00*
1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern (registered).....	4%	4,787.50*
1 Erie.....	4%	680.00*
1 Housatonic.....	5%	1,000.00*
1 Oregon Short Line.....	6%	1,000.00*
6 St. Louis, San Francisco.....	6%	800.00*
5 Erie (Genesee River mortgage).....	6%	5,187.50
5 Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway.....	5%	4,825.00
10 Interborough Rapid Transit.....	5%	9,950.00
12 Rio Grande Western.....	4%	9,390.00
15 Denver & Rio Grande.....	4%	10,781.25
10 Monongahela Valley Traction.....	5%	9,450.00
15 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	4%	11,475.00
5 Chicago Railways.....	5%	4,500.00*
1 Southern Railway Co.....	4%	1,000.00*
3 Pacific Railway of Missouri.....	5%	2,700.00*
1 New York, New Haven & Hartford (debentures).....	4%	500.00*

\$387,290.25

Shares.

Railroad Stocks.

9 Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	\$ 900.00*
12 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis, preferred.....	1,176.00*
3 Concord and Montreal R. R.....	450.00*
5 Peterborough.....	250.00*
51 New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	2,934.00*
20 Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie, preferred.....	1,000.00*
30 Union Pacific.....	3,000.00*
10 Illinois Central Leased Lines.....	700.00*
15 New York Central.....	1,341.00*
4 West End Street Railway, preferred.....	360.00*

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Railroad Stocks—Continued

5 West End Street Railway, common.....	325.00*
10 St. Louis and San Francisco (Trust certificates).....	240.00*
10 Great Northern, preferred.....	1,000.00*
61 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, preferred.....	5,798.00*
16 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred.....	1,600.00*
25 Chicago & Northwestern, common.....	2,515.00*
17 Delaware & Hudson.....	2,380.00*
27 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	4,995.00*
39 Illinois Central.....	3,900.00*
10 Union Pacific, preferred.....	800.00*
15 Pennsylvania.....	660.00*
30 Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, preferred.....	2,400.00*

\$ 38,724.00

Miscellaneous Bonds.

10 Bluff Point Land Improvement Co.	4 %	\$ 10,000.00*
15 New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat Power Co.	4 %	14,250.00*
3 Michigan State Telephone Co.	5 %	3,000.00*
6 Independence Water Works Co.	5 %	6,000.00*
1 Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.	5 %	1,000.00*
2 Adams Express Co.	4 %	1,300.00*
2 Indianapolis Water Co.	4½ %	2,000.00*
2 Middlesex Banking Co.		240.19*
1 Watervliet Hydraulic Co.		500.00*
1 City of Elizabeth	4 %	1,000.00*
5 Securities Co. of New York (consols)	4 %	675.00*
2 Atlantic City Sewerage Co.	6 %	1,000.00*
12 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	4 %	10,718.75
3 American Real Estate Co.		922.26*
2 Bridgeport Land & Title Co.	5 %	1,950.00*
3 American Hide & Leather Co.	6 %	3,000.00*
16 Utah Power & Light Co.	5 %	15,200.00*
5 The May Building Co., Cleveland O.	6 %	5,000.00*
4 Galen Hall Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5½ %	2,500.00*
2 La Salle Building, Chicago, Ill.	6 %	1,500.00*
2 Lake Placid Co.....	6 %	1,600.00*
3 Anglo-French 5-year External Loan	5 %	3,000.00*
5 Dominion Power & Transmission Co.	5 %	4,250.00*
10 Consumers Power Co.	5 %	9,500.00*
1 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	5 %	1,000.00*
3 City of Paris	6 %	525.00*
1 Union Electric Light & Power Co.	5 %	900.00*
9 U. S. Government Second Liberty Loan	4¼ %	20,330.00*
6 U. S. Third Liberty Loan	4¼ %	400.00*
11 U. S. First Liberty Loan of 1917	3½ %	7,700.00*
1 New Britain Gas Light Co.	5 %	960.00*
4 International Silver Company	6 %	3,720.00*
4 Middlesex Banking Co.		117.12*
16 U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan of 1918	4¼ %	11,250.00
1 First Mortgage & Real Estate Co.		1.00*
1 American Public Service Co.	6 %	450.00*
9 U. S. Government Certificates	4½ %	90,000.00

\$237,459.32

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Shares.

36	Fairbanks Morse Co., preferred	\$ 3,240.00*
15	Cleveland Trust Co.	4,000.00*
460	Horr-Warner Co.	4,358.40*
25	Remington Typewriter Co., preferred	2,100.00*
75	Hutchins Securities Co., preferred	7,500.00*
25	William Street Office	2,500.00*
55	Washington Water Power Co.	5,500.00*
25	American Chicle Co.	2,500.00*
6	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	600.00*
40	United States Steel Corporation, preferred	4,200.00*
11	United Fruit Co.	1,164.78*
31	Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.	1,860.00*
5	Hardy Company, preferred	375.00*
350	Broad Brook Company	3,500.00*
1	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co.....	100.00*
10	Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Co.	800.00*
20	Northwestern Telegraph Co.	1,000.00*
6½	First National Bank, Greenwich, Ohio	650.00*
200	Hart-Parr Co., preferred	14,286.00*
10	Plimpton Manufacturing Co.	950.00*
28	Hartford Real Estate Improvement Co.	1,400.00*
18	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1,710.00*
5	Northern Texas Electric Co.	325.00*
250	Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co.	20,000.00*
20	Torrington Company	500.00*
25	Hartford City Gas Light Co.	875.00*
24	The Stanley Works	2,160.00*
22	The American Hardware Corporation	2,750.00*
5	Consumers Power Co.	375.00*
4	First National Bank, Rockville, Conn.	400.00*
50	Western Union Telegraph Co.	4,000.00*
18	Peck Stow & Wilcox Company	540.00*
50	New Britain Gas Light Co.	1,750.00*
65	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co.	5,200.00*
706	New Britain Machine Company	38,830.00*
40	Pratt & Whitney Company	3,800.00*
4	American Express Company	300.00*
2	Adams Express Company	100.00*
6	Wells Fargo & Co.	360.00*
39	The Thames National Bank, Norwich, Conn.	5,655.00*
4	First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.	810.00*
5	Rand Avery Supply Co.	100.00*
5	Remington Typewriter Co. (1st preferred)	400.00*

\$153,524.18

Real Estate.

New York City	\$50,287.46*
Chicago, Ill.	800.00*
Denver, Colo.	400.00*
Redwood Falls, Minn.	300.00*
Denver, Colo.	900.00*
Washington, Conn.	1,800.00*
Chicago, Ill.	1,600.00*

\$56,087.46

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City	\$100.00*
Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City	50.00*
Montclair Savings Bank, Montclair, N. J.	1.97*
	\$151.97

Promissory Notes.

J. D. Clarkson	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright	50.00*
L. D. Platt	400.00*
	\$850.00

Miscellaneous Investments.

Deposited with the Bank of Star, N. C.	\$5,000.00
Participation in third mortgage, Milwaukee, Wis.	100.00*
Burr & Knapp account (principal)	100.00
	\$5,200.00

Uninvested Cash.

Principal Cash Balance	\$8,094.56
Petty Cash on hand	675.00
On time deposit	10,000.00
	\$18,769.56

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.,—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book account, the valuation on March 31, 1919, being \$1,341,927.69, together with uninvested cash of \$18,769.56, making a total for investment funds of \$1,360,697.25.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 4, 1919.

*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several states of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life members, who became such prior to 1901, shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection it is expected that there will be included the officers, directors, executive committee-men, superintendents and field workers of the Society, and one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated with the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members. Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor but no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by the Society at its Biennial Meeting for two-year terms.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected at each Biennial Meeting on nomination by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than thirty-six members, namely, one representative from each state organization which is recognized by the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States as an administrative unit, and Directors-at-Large as herein provided, and shall be elected at the Biennial Meeting as follows:

- (a)—Prior to the Biennial Meeting at which the term of its representative on the Board expires, each State Conference or Association recognized by the National Council as an administrative unit, shall have the right to submit to the Nominating Committee the names of two candidates, a minister and a layman, from which nominations an election of one Director for a term of six years shall be made. At the expiration of the term his successor shall be chosen in the same manner.
- (b)—Directors-at-Large shall be elected on nomination by the Nominating Committee in such number that there shall not be more than thirty-six Directors at any one time.
- (c)—The President of the Society shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all sessions.
- (d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board, without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.
- (e)—The Directors shall be divided as nearly as possible into three equal sections in such manner that the term of each section shall ultimately be six years and the term of one section shall expire at each Biennial Meeting. When any Director shall have held office for six successive years, he shall be for two years ineligible for reelection.
- (f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. Between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the work of the Society shall be under the immediate supervision of an Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, of not more than fifteen persons, a majority of whom shall be members of the Board.

- (a)—The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be an honorary member of this Committee. The membership of the Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen. After serving for six consecutive years a member of the Executive Committee shall be for one year ineligible for reelection.
- (b)—This Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings and as many special meetings as may be deemed necessary. The actions of each session of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the members of the Nominating Committee of the National Council.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, and an Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI.

VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III. of this Constitution who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

ARTICLE VII.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local associations and conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

ARTICLE XI.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

ARTICLE XII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. This Board shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January and in addition such specially called meetings as may be deemed necessary. All important questions of policy and all major questions of administration shall be reserved for decision at the Annual Meeting. After a due notice of the meeting has been sent in writing to each Director, fifteen shall constitute a quorum. Notices of Directors' meetings shall be given by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At the Annual Meeting the Board shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Coöperating or Missionary and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work of administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, national and state. It shall assemble at the Annual Meeting, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States and Missionary Districts and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these states may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall at each Biennial Meeting present nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provision of this Constitution and the action of the National Council relative to the common administration of this and other missionary societies.

ARTICLE XIV.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI., shall be divided

into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II., which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the state and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The Congregational Home Missionary Society; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the National Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II. with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the state to be raised by the state itself; has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the state and in the nation, and whose application that such state should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given state may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV.

AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The Congregational Home Missionary Society through the State Society of the state in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

(a)—Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.

(b)—This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be revised, as occasion may require, at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.

(c)—The City Society to report fully to the State Society at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The Congregational Home Missionary Society, through its general officers or through its state bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when the resources will permit, with funds.

ARTICLE XVI.

MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All states and territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint Superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said state approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday Schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the states to which they severally belong.

ARTICLE XVII.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually, and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions the Annual Meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting. In other years the Annual Meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

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